

**UNQUALIFIED**; 15 years' experience; married; excellent references; Surgeon, Chemist, or Drug Stores; would travel for wholesale house; permanency. 151/6, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Chemist (experienced in high-class trade, married, abstainer) as Branch Manager or temporary; good references; Extractor, Photography. 175 Evington Road, Leicester.

**QUALIFIED** Manager or Senior (outdoors); 30; height 5 ft. 9 in.; West-end and provincial experience; first-class references; Prescriber; disengaged March 27. 152/34, Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT**; unqualified; 30; able Counterman; good knowledge of Photoz. and General Retail and Store trade; good references; outdoor. "Statim," 61 Ashley Down Road, Horfield, Bristol.

**MANAGER**; experienced, up to date; good Prescriber, excellent Counterman, accurate Dispenser; highest references as to competency and character. "Fides" (146/34), Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant or Manager; good Dispenser and Prescriber, Photography; excellent references; well up in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations; North of England preferred. 149/13, Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMAN** (27), just married, and disposing of his business as a Chemist, requires engagement as Dispenser to a Doctor or firm of Doctors; live on premises, with fuel and light; salary £80 per annum. 144/93, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, immediately, by qualified married man little over middle age (total abstainer), management of small Branch, neglected or otherwise; advertiser is an active capable man; any sum offered accepted, with furnished rooms. Address, "Medicus," c/o Mrs. Giddings, 4 Adelaide Street, Luton, Beds.

### WHOLESALE.

**UNQUALIFIED**; 25; part Travelling preferred. "Salol," 42 New Street, Wellington, Salop.

**DRUG** Traveller (several years' experience), with a good connection, desires situation. 148/16, Office of this Paper.

**ADVERTISER**, with 7½ years' retail experience, desires position in Wholesale house. Frow, 4 Somerset Place, Teignmouth.

**DRUGGISTS'** Sundries and Surgical; advertiser desires change; best references; good clerical abilities. 152/29, Office of this Paper.

**DRUG** Traveller, with good connection in Home Counties, is desirous of representing Sundry house. "Crescent" (148/25), Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST**; 31; 14 years' Manufacturing experience; 10 years in charge of laboratories. "Chemist," 18 Smithfield Street, Birmingham.

**TRAVELLER** (excellent connection London and suburban Chemists) wants another good commission; part expenses. "A.", 9a Robinson Road, Tooting, S.W.

**ADVERTISER**, with over 20 years' experience of Wholesale and Retail business, seeks situation in Wholesale; good references. "G.", c/o Mr. Idenden, 75 High Street, Barnstable.

**REPRESENTATIVE** (London); good appearance and address; able, diligent, trustworthy; good references: Drugs, Sundries, or Specialities. "Exalgin," 2 The Parade, Norbury, S.W.

**CHEMICAL** Manufacturers' London Representative seeks similar post or management; excellent record, connection; small salary and commission. "Ability," 89 Bishopsgate Without, London.

**REPRESENTATIVE**, with large connection in North of England and Midlands, desires engagement with Drug or Sundry House; highest references. Address, "Journey" (151/5), Office of this Paper.

**A YOUNG** man (20) desires a position in the Laboratory of a Wholesale firm; has had 4 years' training in the Chemical department of a well-known London institution, and is at present engaged in research work. 20/20, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER** (smart), with good connection amongst Chemists, Druggists, and Manicurists, London and suburbs, desires one or two well-advertised quick-selling side-lines. State terms and full particulars, please, to "Traveller," 11 Hermitage Road, Richmond, London, S.W.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.*

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

**655,770** COPIES OF THE C&D SUPPLEMENT WERE CIRCULATED IN 1904

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS** about opening new Premises.—We have positively the largest and finest Stock of Second-hand Fittings for sale at Unheard-of Prices; drawings and full particulars on application; inspection invited; shops fitted completely. Rudduck & Co., Shop-fitters, 262 Old Street, London.

**SHOP-FITTINGS**.—10-ft. range of drug-drawers, shelving, lockers, and cornice; 5 ft. 6 in. dispensing screen, bevelled mirror centre and show-cases on each side with mahogany-top counter under; 10-ft. mahogany-top serving counter; 6-ft. wall show-case; desk and perfumery case; window enclosure; mahogany plate-glass counter-case; £40 complete.

**PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.**

**PATENTS** and Sundries; free boxes; carriage allowed; prices and terms on application to Barclay & Sons (Limited), 95 Farringdon Street, London.

**ADVERTISER**, having extensive Mail-order Business, chiefly among ladies, wishes to communicate with Manufacturer of all kinds of articles for ladies' use having ready sale, and which would be suitable for mail-order trade. Address, in first instance, "A," Box 662, Smith's Advertising Agency, 100 Fleet Street, E.C.

**McADAM & TUCKNISS**, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephones 81 and 81a Lee Green.

**SHARES ON SALE** (free of commission and subject).—81 Camwal ordinary 8/-, 34 preference 14/1½; 240 Idris "A" ordinary 27/9, 100 "A" preference 21/9; 30 T. & H. Smith (Manufacturing Chemists) £5 5-per-cent. cumulative preference, offers wanted; 50 Bleasdale £5 shares £4 3s. 9d. c.d.; 200 A. J. White ordinary 2/10½, 150 preference 11/-; 100 G. B. Kent preference 20/3; 100 Sanitas.

**WANTED** (subject).—20 Evans Lescher & Webb preference £5 7s. 100 Lewis & Burrows preference 12/-, 200 ordinary 4/-; 40 Vinolia preference £4 3s. 9d.

Lists of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application; highest references to bankers and many chemists with whom we do business; all kinds of Stock Exchange business transacted on best possible terms.

## College Notes.

**FOOTBALL**.—A match, Holmesdale v. London College of Pharmacy, was played at Sevenoaks on February 11. The home club, who have reached the semi-final in the Kent Junior Cup, turned out a very strong team. The game, which was evenly contested throughout, ended in a victory for the Londoners by three goals to nil. Dinner at the Amherst Hotel concluded a most enjoyable outing.

## WHERE TO STUDY.

THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS are advertising in this issue:

School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.  
South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.  
Westminster College of Pharmacy, Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.  
Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.  
London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.  
Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 6 Sandon Terrace, Upper Duke Street, Liverpool.  
Royal Dispensary, 21 West Richmond Street, Edinburgh.

# Exchange Column—Bargains.

## TERMS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per word with name and address. 1d. per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement Inserted for less than 6d.

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### APPARATUS.

£9 Gardner's 28-lb. baking-powder machine, £4 10s., carriage paid. "CHEMIST," 236 Fartown Bar, Huddersfield.

Bargain.—Set pill machinery (hand or power), comprising mass kneader, piplug, press, 5 sets cutting rolls, rounder, and coater (Niblett's system); almost new. Pattinson, Lullington Road, Anerley, London, S.E.

### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"Science for All," eighteen complete 2s. numbers, with index, clean for binding, 15s. F. D. Deane, c/o G. J. Roberts, 105 Whitefield Road, Liverpool.

"Spon's Workshop Receipts," vol. II. or V., 3s. 6d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal Formulary," 10s. 6d., post free; "Pharmaceutical Journal," posted Saturdays; what offer? GREEN, 48 Duncan Road, Southsea.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Ol. Menth. Pip. Ang.—A few Winchester's of genuine oil for sale, 30s. per lb. Apply, RAINE, 54 Queen Elizabeth Street, London, S.E.

### FORMULÆ.

Recipes.—Famous female mixture, 10s. 6d., 3vj. retails 1s. 9d.; indigestion-mixture, 2s. 6d. JONES, 163 Seaside, Eastbourne.

Six excellent recipes for 2s. 6d.; all proved to be good sellers: in-exhaustible liquid smelling-salts, strengthening hair-tonic, white oils, essence for deafness, neuralgia-mixture, essence of cochineal; one recipe, 1s. "F," 21 Princes Road, Hull.

### OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Offers or exchange.—12 3s. 6d. Benethion washers  $\frac{1}{4}$  plate; 3 21s. Frenas. SAVAGE, Bradford.

Camera, whole plate, 3 slides, leather case, 55s. HICKMAN, 13 Clairville Gardens, Hanwell.

Student's microscope, English make, 3 objectives, rack-and-pinion adjustment; nearly new; £2 or near offer; approval. BRECKON, 30 Belmont Avenue, Harrogate.

### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

3 doz. Hoff's malt-extract, good saleable condition, 23s. 6d., carriage paid; single dozen, 8s. 6d. "CHEMIST," 24 Duncan Road, Southsea.

1½ doz. 1s. 1½d. Eau des Carmes, Boyer; new; Outicura Resolvent, 4s. 6d.; in good condition; offers wanted. H. GYDE, 21 Umfreville Road, Harringay, N.

Dutch drops, genuine imported, clean and new: 1 doz. 1s. 4½, 3 doz. 3s. 9d., or 13s. per gross to clear; carriage paid; sample, 2d. DUCK, Chemist, Cardiff.

Lot patents, mostly soiled, including Browne's, Freeman's, Towle's chlorodyne, Therapion 5 at 2s. 9d., 5 at 4s. 6d., &c.; list cost £6 10s.; in one lot £3; list on application. PRICE, Chemist, Moors, Cardiff.

Elastic goods.—2 pairs S.E. stockings; 1 pair S.E. leggings; 1 single O.E. stocking; 1 single C.E. legging; 1 pair S.E. knee-caps; 3 pairs S.E. wristlets; 2 pairs O.E. knee-caps; 4 pairs O.E. wristlets; sizes, 4 to 9's; 30s. the lot, carriage paid, or exchange for saleable patents. FIFE, 558 Cathcart Road, Glasgow.

### SHARES.

6 Camwal ordinary £1 shares; 2 preference; best offers. "J.," 2 Compton Terrace, Meads, Eastbourne.

Twenty 5 per cent. preference £1 shares in Acme Chemical Company (Lim.). Offers to "ACME" (144/38), Office of this Paper.

## SHOP FITTINGS.

O'Brien's check receipt-giving till; new last year. What offers? BILLINGTON, Masbro', Rotherham.

Pill-machine 24×3 grain, 7s. 6d.; also Maw's brass counter-scales, mahogany drawer, capacity 1 lb., practically new, 17s. 6d. PRICE, Chemist, Moors, Cardiff.

Strikingly handsome nest of shop-drawers, new gold labels, glass knobs, dovetailed, baywood fronts. 82 drawers, in 2 sizes, perfect and modern, 14 ft. long, standing on 9 lockers with hinged doors; cheap, £15; 3-gal. carboy, 6s.; dispensing-scales, 3s. 6d.; brass pillar counter-scales, 20s. CRANKSHAW, LIMITED, Accrington.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Dental chair, all movements; excellent condition; bargain, £3 cash. APPLETON, Walkley, Sheffield.

Offers wanted for water-bed, 72" × 36"; also carboys (show) and Munych's. LASHAM, Romford.

A few dozen single and double trusses at 10s. and 17s. per doz., slightly soiled at 7s. and 9s. HUNT, 36 Bride Street, Dublin.

Overstocked; 5,600 loofahs, clean; 12 to 14 in. long; delivered free at 12s. gross. BUTTERWORTH, Chemist, Moss Lane East, Manchester.

12 doz. square, wide-mouth, 4-oz. glass-stoppered bottles full finest D.C.L. malt extract; also 1 cwt. steel drum extract; and 2 gross empty bottles; what offers cash? Sample 7d. BUCKTON, Lightcliffe, Halifax.

Mercurial ointment machine, Gibson's, 3 feet diam.; also ditto, Mackenzie's, 18 inches diam.; also upright steam-engine, 2½ h.p.; and a French burr-stone mill; all in good condition. Apply first by letter, HEANLEY, Peterborough.

## WANTED.

Student's microscope. Particulars and price to WILLIAMS, Post-office, Bala.

Gardner sifter and mixer; small size; hand or power; good condition. GREEN, Chemist, Forest Hill.

Zeiss, Goerz, or Cooke lens; also prismatic binoculars; cheap; cash. CRAWFORD, 5 Mann Street, Walworth.

Oxygen-gas cylinders, complying with Government test, and fittings. "OXYGEN," 1 St. Peter's Road, Croydon.

Drawers; 16 to 24; about 14 × 14 × 9. State particulars and lowest price. SMITH & SON, Chemists, Radcliffe, Manchester.

"Pharmaceutical Journal" Formulary; "Pharmaceutical Formulas," vol. II.; "Diseases and Remedies"; cheap second-hand copies. WATTS, 596 Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.

Dispensing-screen, 4 to 4½ ft. long; wall-case, 3 ft. long, 4½ ft. high; complete nest of drawers; complete set of shop-rounds. State lowest price (which must be cheap) to SOUTHERN, 142 Denham Street, Nottingham.

"B.P." Lowson's "Botany," Sonthall's "Materia Medica," Newth's "Inorganic Chemistry," Perkin and Kipping's "Organic Chemistry," Muter's "Practical Chemistry," Ince's "Latin Grammar"; latest editions essential. Lowest prices to DUNCAN, 12 Holburn Road, Aberdeen.

Personal weighing-machine. HEDLEY MASSON, Chemist, Forest Hill, S.E.

Small vacuum still; must be in good condition. State size and price to 135/72, Office of this Paper.

Minor books; Chemists' books: name dates of publication. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

Oxygen cylinders. State size and price, N. H. SCHOLLAR, 29 Sussex Place, S.W.

Secondhand fixtures, for shop 14 feet square; all or part; also shop-rounds, &c. Price and particulars, E. H. HALL, Church Vale, Handsworth, Birmingham.



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

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Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus London."  
Telephone No.: 852 Bank.

Branch Offices: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY  
AUSTRALIA.

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *Diary*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

#### As an Official Organ

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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#### LINES THAT LEAD TO BUSINESS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" of March 11 will be

Specially circulated to Export Merchant Shippers,

Who buy for, as well as ship to, buyers abroad.

Agents, Manufacturers, and Wholesalers

Who wish to share in valuable indents

During the coming year

Should bring their goods under the notice of

Those important buyers by advertisements in

Our Export Merchant Shippers' Issue.

Heavy Goods, Chemicals, Medicines, Essences, Perfumery,  
Soaps, Sundries, and all that Colonial Chemists handle

Are the things to advertise.

For full particulars write to

The Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist,"

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

#### Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE late Mr. Edward Evans left property valued at 77,090*l.* (p. 286).

A PHOTOGRAPH of the West Ham Chemists' Association at dinner is reproduced on p. 293.

PROFESSOR MELDOLA is to succeed Dr. Tilden in the presidency of the Chemical Society (p. 269).

FRUIT-TREES need a little attention at this season, which should bring customers to chemists. "Xrayser" tells what is wanted (p. 275).

BEGINNERS in qualitative analysis may get a Students' Corner mixture of salts by applying to us on or before Tuesday, February 21 (p. 262).

A PRESCRIPTION-BOOK belonging to a firm of doctors cannot be claimed as the property of one of the partners. So the High Court decides (p. 284).

THE TRUTH about typhoid in Lincoln is given on p. 265. The local Chemists' Association's dinner was to have been held next week, but is postponed.

MR. J. P. GILMOUR's observations on incompatibility in theory and practice, and the remarks of others on the subject, should be noted by dispensers (p. 283).

E. W. RAVEN, Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s former South African representative, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for embezzlement (p. 268).

MR. RYMER YOUNG's views on apprenticeship and pharmaceutical education have given "Xrayser" an opportunity of criticism which he has not neglected (p. 275).

THE Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories at Ilernie Hill have had a lot of unenviable notoriety during the past week consequent upon a Bedford stolen-cat case (p. 263).

THE FORMULE for sheep-scab dips were furnished to the Board of Agriculture by the Pharmaceutical Society. An agricultural expert has written to us condemning them (p. 278).

MR. D. B. DOTT, one of the new B.P. referees, made pertinent observations on the scope of the B.P. tests and their revision at a meeting of the North British Branch this week. See p. 282, and comments on p. 277.

RETALIATORY MEASURES have been taken by the German Bromine Syndicate against the American makers of bromides, and prices in the U.S.A. are now less than half what they were (p. 276).

MR. ERNEST GRAY, M.P. for West Ham, has spoken to the Chemists' Association frankly about the attitude of the House of Commons towards such measures as the Pharmacy Bill, which he promised to support (p. 294).

WHY should the resources of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society be exhausted in carrying out police duties which could be better and more properly done by Government? This is a question formulated by Mr. Roper, of Plymouth (p. 271).

MR. RICHARD ROBINSON, son of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, appears as a severe critic of the Pharmacy Bill. He is chiefly concerned about the phraseology of the measure, and wants to have some definitions of the doubtful and dubious (p. 273).

MR. W. S. GLYN-JONES's contrast of the United States and British laws regulating the purity of food and drugs, read to the Pharmaceutical Society on Tuesday evening, brought out some interesting remarks, and it is probable that the society will be more active in this matter than it has been hitherto (p. 279).

THE DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS show greater activity this week, and a more hopeful feeling is evident. Iodine and iodides have suddenly advanced. Quinine is  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. dearer in second-hands and more active speculatively. Refined camphor and citric acid are firm. Present prospects point to a plentiful supply of Norwegian cod-liver oil this year. The drug-auction on Thursday consisted of new and old drugs, and are reported on p. 289.

MR. WALTER HUNTRODS, presiding at a meeting of the Patent-medicine Vendors' and Drug-stores Association at Manchester on Wednesday, said that prosecutions under the Pharmacy Act are to be instituted throughout the country by the Association (p. 263). Several, we hear, have been started against Leeds chemists, and the Association's agents have been trying to buy Easton's syrup with a view to catching chemists selling this article (a preparation of strychnine) to persons unknown to them.

## Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, Ph.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS.

**A** MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, February 21, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, March 4. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

**SPECIAL NOTE.**—The analysis announced above forms the fifth exercise in our analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*.

## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

An engineer, named Harry Robert Tucker, died suddenly from heart-disease on February 10, in Brook's Drug-stores, Deptford Broadway.

The fee paid for analyses under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by Yarmouth Corporation has been reduced from 20s. to 15s. per analysis.

The meeting of the North Kent and District Chemists' Association at Woolwich on Wednesday, February 15, was devoted to purely routine business of local interest.

On February 8 the drug and spice mill of Messrs. Wallis & Co., Ltd., Spyvee Street, Hull, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The origin of the outbreak is unknown.

Leonard Frederick Knight (17), the Bath chemist's apprentice who has been missing since January 30, has now communicated with his parents. He is acting as dispenser to a doctor in London.

Chemists in Newcastle-on-Tyne and district are wondering what has become of Mr. Barry Noble, chemist, Heaton, since February 6. It is thought that he has gone to one of the Colonies.

At Harleston, Norfolk, on February 10, a charge against William Ayres of embezzling 3*l.* 16s. belonging to his employers, Algernon Lawes, Ltd., veterinary-medicine manufacturers, London, was dismissed.

On February 11, while Mr. Frank Easton Battershill, chemist and druggist, was mixing chemicals on his premises

at 143 Highgate Road, N., an explosion occurred and he was rather badly burned about the face and hands.

The proceedings at the last meeting of the Cheltenham Chemists' Association with regard to the proposed legislation *re* the sale of weed-killers were discussed by the Cheltenham Ironmongers' Association on February 10.

At Bow Street Police Court on February 11, Ernest William Pigeon, a solicitor's clerk, was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining 4*l.* by false pretences from Mr. Michael Curtis, chemist and druggist, 51 High Holborn, W.C.

Six firms of chemists at Torquay have signed a petition to the Corporation expressing the opinion that the adoption of the Shop-hours Act would materially affect their trade to its disadvantage, and requesting that the Act shall not be put into force.

The Royal College of Surgeons, at a meeting held on February 9, appointed a committee to consider and report upon the practicability of the institution by the College of a school for the teaching of the early and intermediate subjects of the medical curriculum and of advanced pathology.

Three men, named Bailey, Cartwright, and Hughes respectively, were charged at Crewe on February 8 with breaking into the shop of Mr. Joseph Rheade, wholesale chemist, Oak Street, and stealing goods to the value of 2*s.* 4*d.* Bailey was committed for trial; the others were discharged.

The adjourned summons brought by Leone Isidore Brien, a Spanish lady, for a separation order against her husband, William Ernest Brien, chemist's assistant, 8 Canningham Road, Shepherd's Bush, on the ground of persistent cruelty, was heard at West London Police Court on February 13, and dismissed.

The annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry will take place early in July in London, when the American President, Dr. W. H. Nicholls, will deliver his presidential address. The American members present will, it is expected, number fully a hundred, and will pay visits to several parts of the country.

It was stated at the annual meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society on February 14, that Sir Thomas Hanbury had purchased the new gardens at Wisley for the Society's use, and the Council wished to erect there a laboratory for plant-life research. The summer show this year will be held in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital.

The monthly meeting of the Photographic Society in connection with Messrs. Bleasdale, Ltd., wholesale chemists, York, was held on February 4. A programme of lectures and excursions for the coming season was drawn up. Mr. W. E. Heselwood (Hon. Secretary) gave a short account of Paget printing-paper, the merits of which were afterwards discussed by the meeting.

Under the Post Office Protection Act Robert Hutchings, of Stoke Newington, was fined 5*l.* at Westminster, for sending circulars through the post of an objectionable and improper character. Action was taken in consequence of complaints from people who had received circulars addressed from a chemist's shop in Westminster Bridge Road. Prisoner was arrested at this shop, calling for letters, and at his house some thousands of circulars were found advertising his business in rubber goods. We have ascertained that there is no "Robert Hutchings" connected with any of the chemists' businesses in Westminster Bridge Road.

At Bow Street Police Court, Frank Thomas (33) was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing. A doctor practising in Clapham Road stated that he had employed the prisoner for two years as a dispenser. Lately he had got into the habit of taking large quantities of cocaine. Nearly all the chemists in the neighbourhood had cautioned the witness as to the quantity of cocaine the prisoner was taking. Eventually he found that the prisoner was running an account for cocaine in his name, and he at once discharged him. The Magistrate said it would be a kindness to keep the prisoner from cocaine for some time to come.

**Infelicities of Modern Therapeutics.**

Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have experienced during the past week the infelicities of modern therapeutics. It is well known that the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories are at Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, and there antitoxic serums are produced. Various animals are used for experimental purposes under licence from the Home Secretary, granted to Dr. Dowson, director of the laboratories, and individual workers therein. At Bedford on Friday, February 11, certain facts in regard to the supply of cats came out in a charge against two men of stealing cats, a third being charged with receiving them. Cats have been disappearing in Bedford recently, and a detective testified that on January 31 he found at the Midland Railway station there several cats in boxes consigned by one of the prisoners to "C. J. Cowan, Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill." Each of the prisoners was found guilty and fines of 1*l.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.*, with costs, were inflicted. Thereupon Londoners were treated to some sensational headlines in the newspapers, such as :

**STOLEN CATS.**

Consigned to a South London Mansion—For What?  
(From "The Star.")

**TRAFFIC IN CATS.**

Amazing Vivisection Establishment in South London.

**Horses Operated on.**

(From "The Daily Express.")

**FATE OF LOST CATS.**

Secret of a "Mysterious" Institution.

(From the "Daily Mail.")

**"THE CAT HUNTERS."**

Mystery of a Herne Hill Mansion Explained.

(From "The Daily Chronicle.")

Mr. Cowan is the Secretary of the laboratories, and he said to one interviewer :

As a rule we breed our own animals for vivisection. It is only when the stock runs short that we are compelled to draw upon outside sources. When we do so we only buy from agents with whom we are thoroughly acquainted and can trust to obtain the animals honestly. We pay the full market price for every cat or other animal we receive. Sometimes we go to Leadenhall Market, and pay the usual prices asked by dealers there. It may be 10*s.* 6*d.*, or it may be less. We, of course, never believed that the animals sent us from Bedford were not honestly obtained.

Another interviewer saw Dr. Dowson, who said :

"We have no secrets here, you can see for yourself." So saying, he led the way to the physiological laboratory, where a terrier-dog was the "subject." The animal was wholly unconscious and insensible to the slightest pain, a tube from a chloroform syphon connected with the wind-pipe precluding the possibility of a return to consciousness. Death supervenes painlessly, and the "subjects" are subsequently cremated. Afterwards a visit was paid to the building in which the living animals are housed. It resembles a well-kept zoo. It is artificially heated, is roomy, and well ventilated, and its various inmates looked well-fed and happy.

The Hon. Stephen Coleridge, of the National Anti-Vivisection Society, did not let this opportunity for propagating his mission pass, and wrote to the "Daily News" to the following effect :

Brockwell Hall is registered under the Act 39 and 40 Vict., c. 77, as a place for vivisection, and, according to the last Parliamentary returns, Dr. W. Dowson, Mr. Mellanby, and Dr. W. V. Shaw were all licensed to perform vivisections at that place. Dr. Dowson is in that return reported to have performed no less than 1,896 experiments without any anæsthetics, which are recorded as inoculations, and 50 serious operations, in which the animals were only anæsthetised during "the initial operation." Dr. Shaw performed 236 inoculation experiments without any anæsthetics, and 11 serious operations similar in class to the 50 acknowledged by Dr. Dowson. As Mr. Mellanby holds a licence permitting him to vivisect elsewhere, it is not ascertainable from the Parliamentary return how many of his reported experiments were done at this place.

On referring to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s headquarters our representative was informed that "the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories at Brockwell Hall are owned by Mr. H. S. Wellcome, and are entirely distinct from the business of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The institution is known probably nearly all over the world as an establishment for the production of diphtheria antitoxic and other therapeutic serums, and for pharmacological research work. It is registered by the Home Office and regularly inspected by the appointed official. The work done at these laboratories is in strict accordance with the Acts governing this and similar institutions."

**Industrial Alcohol Committee.**

The Alcohol Committee will meet on Friday to hear the evidence of Dr. J. H. Hinchcliffe on the manufacture of alcohol from potatoes. Dr. Hinchcliffe conducted an inquiry under Sir Horace Plunkett in regard to this subject in Ireland.

**Shop-hours Act, 1904.**

Lord Avebury has sent the following correspondence to the "Times" :

6 St. James's Square, S.W.,  
February 10, 1905.

My dear Cochrane,—There is, I find, an impression amongst some of the local authorities that the "*prima-facie* case" referred to in the Shop-hours Act is the same thing as the two-thirds majority, and that they can do nothing until this has been obtained. As I read the Act the "*prima-facie* case" and the two-thirds majority are two different things—the "*prima-facie* case" coming at the commencement and the two-thirds majority at the end; in fact, that the local authorities, if they are satisfied that there is a "*prima-facie* case," are bound to take the preliminary steps required by the Act, and then as the result of those steps they may make the order if they think it expedient and are satisfied that it is in accordance with the wishes of two-thirds of the shopkeepers concerned.

Will you kindly tell me whether this view is correct?

I am, yours sincerely,

The Hon. T. Cochrane, M.P.

AVEBURY.

Home Office, February 11, 1905.

Dear Lord Avebury,—I was very glad to receive your letter of yesterday, which touches on a point which has already given rise to some difficulties in putting the Shop-hours Act, 1904, into operation.

The Home Office has no authority to determine what may satisfy a local authority in the first instance, but the intention and effect of the Act certainly seem to us to be as you state.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS COCHRANE.

**Science at the Halls.**

Several exhibitions of the effects of the intense cold produced by means of liquid air have taken place at the London music-halls, but now the management of the London Pavilion, Piccadilly, W., has gone to the other end of the thermometer for a new sensation. On Monday next Miss Lu Robinson will be introduced in a "turn" called the "Crucible." Miss Robinson gives a demonstration of iron melting without the aid of a furnace. A horseshoe is moulded in sight of the audience, and liquid iron poured about in quite a reckless fashion. The turn is certainly worth seeing, but we ought not to give away how it is done, although those who really want to know will find the particulars in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of three or four years ago.

**Patent-medicine Vendors and Drug-stores Association.**

A meeting was held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Wednesday, February 15, Mr. Walter Huntrods in the chair. Members were present from Newcastle, Gateshead, Leeds, Bury, Liverpool, Stockport, and other towns to the number of over thirty. The Chairman congratulated the members on the fact that drug-store keepers are alive to the protection of their interests, and complained that this journal has inaccurately reported the proceedings of the Association and made misleading statements in regard to it. [This we resolutely deny. The Association has had conspicuous fairness from this journal, but its officers appear to labour under the delusion that it is so important that verbatim reports are necessary and appropriate to it.—EDITOR.] Mr. Huntrods proceeded to say that Mr. Glyn-Jones has prevented the qualified and unqualified sections of the trade joining together by trying to bolster up an obsolete and useless Act, and he desired it to be known generally that the Pharmacy Act prosecutions which the Association had instituted, and were about to carry on throughout the country, had not been taken with any ill feeling against any of the defendants. Their action might be described as of a friendly character. Personally, he con-

sidered a man who gave information against his neighbour was a mean, despicable cur, especially if that man was contravening the Pharmacy Acts himself daily by allowing his unregistered wife, daughter, and even errand-boy, to hand over proprietary medicines containing second Schedule poisons, while the Pharmaceutical Society allowed it to go on unchecked. One of the anomalies of the Act is that the Pharmaceutical Society is the only body which can take action—an anomaly which will ere long be removed. Mr. W. F. Leggett (Secretary) followed on similar lines regarding the way the Pharmaceutical Society has administered the Act, his conclusion of the whole matter being that a strong case has been made out for the removal of its statutory powers in regard to poisons from the Pharmaceutical Society to an independent body which would act fairly and uniformly. Among those who took part in the subsequent proceedings were Messrs. Whittaker (Liverpool), Howarth (Shaw), Clapham (Morton), Woods (Liverpool), Stevenson (Bolton), Mason (Gateshead), and Kirk (Gateshead). It was agreed to give no more financial aid to the P.A.T.A. A number of resolutions furthering the operations of the Association were carried unanimously.

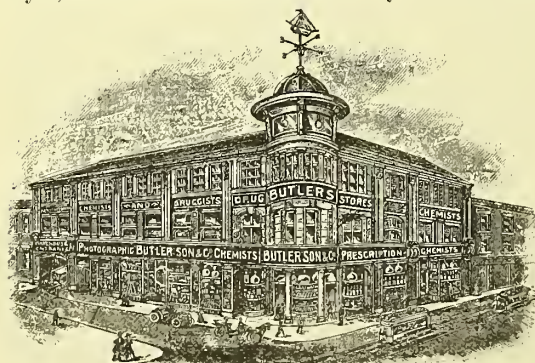
#### Contracts.

Marylebone Borough Council has accepted the tenders of the following for the supply of disinfectants for twelve months: Carbolic acid, the Sanitas Co., Ltd., Bethnal Green, 9d. per gal.; carbolic acid powder, Messrs. Dussek Bros. & Co., Verney Road, S.E., 2l. 5s. per ton; sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), 20-oz. tins, 6l. 6s. per gross, 70-oz. tins 36s. per doz., less 7½ per cent. provided consumption is not less than 80 doz. during the year.

The Camberwell Borough Council has accepted the following tenders for the supply of disinfectants for twelve months: Dussek Bros. & Co., Verney Road, S.E., permanganate of potash, 4½d. per lb.; commercial chloride of lime, 5s.; carbolated creosote, 6d.; carbolic powder, 2l. and 2l. 5s. per ton; corrosive-sublimate solution, 2d. per gal.; stone brimstone, 1d. per lb. Mayor & Co., Love Lane, Southwark, S.E., Eucryl fluid disinfectant, 4s. 6d. per gal.; Eucryl disinfecting-powder, 6l. per ton.

#### Leicester's Latest Pharmacy.

The sketch here shown gives a somewhat inadequate presentment of the handsome building erected by Messrs. T. E. Butler, Son & Co., retail and manufacturing chemists, at the corner of Cart's Lane and High Street, Leicester. The building was fully described by "Our Town Traveller" in the Winter Issue (*C. & D.*, January 28, p. 136). The opening day was Thursday, February 9, and in the afternoon of that day over a hundred



guests assembled at the invitation of Messrs. Butler to have a "walk through" the premises. The visitors included the Deputy-Mayor and Mayoress (Alderman and Mrs. Sawday), Alderman Windley, Canon Sanders, Alderman Collins, Colonel Harvey (Borough Coroner), Dr. Williams, Dr. Hancock, Dr. Coleman, the Rev. J. Cornish, Mr. A. F. Holland (Chairman of the Board of Guardians), Mr. H. Mansfield, Mr. F. Lambert, members of the Town Council, Board of Guardians, and professions, together with their wives and lady friends. After the reception and inspection, afternoon-tea was provided, while music was supplied by the Merrall Brothers' Orchestra and by Misses Wilby and Chamberlain (vocalists).

In the evening there was a still larger party, when a whist-drive was participated in on the first floor, and a dance and concert on the second floor. An excellent musical programme was provided by the Merrall Brothers' Band, Miss Maud Clark, Miss V. Chamberlain, and Mr. H. Warner (vocalists). Mr. George Merrall and Mr. F. T. Wilby were the M.C.s.

#### Birmingham Notes.

The new Hospital for Women at Sparkhill was opened by Countess Beauchamp on Saturday last. It has cost 40,000l.

At the Mayor's Ball pharmacy was represented by Mr. W. Adams, Mr. Thomas Barclay, Mr. Fred. Barlow, Alderman Clayton, Mr. Southall, and others.

For selling "Sunlight mantles" not made by the Sunlight Co. a man was indicted at the sessions this week; but as the word "Sunlight" is not registered he was discharged.

A young man, named George Burlace, has been committed to the assizes for obtaining pocket cameras and opera-glasses by means of forged orders from Messrs. Hurman, Ltd., Victoria Square. He used the name of Mr. Gibson, chemist, Gooch Street.

Mr. W. F. Haydon, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly Secretary to the Chemists' Trade Association and now Secretary to the Birmingham Exchange, has appeared in a new rôle, having applied to the Licensing Magistracy for a music, singing, and dancing licence for the Exchange Buildings.

#### Sheffield Notes.

At Sheffield on February 8, 21s. each was realised for twenty-five fully paid 1l. shares in Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), Ltd.

Mr. J. Evans, A.I.C., a member of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, has been elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society.

Mr. Algernon Appleton, retired wholesale chemist (the father of Mr. J. T. Appleton, of the Walkley Pharmacy), sustained a nasty accident on February 8. While driving in his pony-carriage he was thrown out and received some very bad bruises and a severe shaking. He was fortunate to escape without any broken bones, and is now progressing satisfactorily.

The football match between the Sheffield Pharmacy Athletic Club and Messrs. Roberts's team on February 9 was marred by an accident shortly before the close of the game, when Mr. J. S. Oswald collided violently with another player and was so badly shaken that he was unable to resume play. Messrs. Roberts's team proved victorious for the second time, beating the pharmacists by two goals to one.

The gentlemen in charge of the Sheffield University Endowment Fund are anxiously looking for four persons willing to part with 10,000l. each, or, as an alternative, nine philanthropists who have 5,000l. each to spare. A local gentleman who does not wish his identity disclosed has intimated that he is prepared to subscribe 10,000l. towards the fund on condition that five other similar donations are promised, or 5,000l. on condition that nine similar amounts are forthcoming.

The annual *conversazione* of the Sheffield Naturalists' Club was held recently in the Museum and Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park. In the course of a lecturette by the President (Mr. T. Gibbs) on "Diseases of Trees," reference was made to the birch polypore, which is noticeable around Sheffield. It is common in Wharfedale Woods and in Sherwood Forest. The fungus is shining white, shaped like a horse's hoof, and is tough and leathery. It is sometimes called the razor-strop fungus, as it is so leathery that it can be cut into strips and made into razor-strops.

#### A Valentine Dance.

On Tuesday, February 14, at the Portman Rooms, the second Cinderella of the season in connection with the Chemists' Assistants' Association was held. Dancing commenced at 7.30 and continued until nearly midnight. Much credit is due to Mr. A. H. Solomon for the able way in which he carried out the duties of M.C., and also to Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith (Apollinaris Co.) and Mr. A.

Latreille, the Hon. Secretaries, who did much to make the evening a success. About 120 people were present, including Mr. R. Lownsbrough, President of the Association.

#### Chemists' Licences.

A wine and spirit licence has been granted to Mr. F. M. Doubleday, chemist, Gosberton.

At Halifax last week the off wine-licence held at Elland by Mr. E. Bastide, chemist and druggist (who has now removed to York), was surrendered.

Mr. A. M. Carr, chemist, Church Gresley, applied for an off wine-licence, but as the notices were not in accordance with the Act the application was adjourned.

Off wine-licences have been granted to the following retailers, generally on the understanding that only "medicated" wines are to be sold:

Mr. J. H. Bell, chemist and druggist, Stapleford.

Mr. George Swinnerton, chemist and druggist, Longton, Staffs.

Mr. Foster Smith, chemist and druggist, 421 Tong Street, Bradford.

Mr. John Blackett Foggitt, pharmaceutical chemist, managing director of Foggitt's Drug Co., Ltd., 53 Bradshaw Gate, Leigh.

Mr. William Forster, pharmaceutical chemist, Seaham Harbour.

Mr. J. E. Mallinson, chemist and druggist, 104 Cheriton Road, Folkestone.

Mr. William Ransford, chemist and druggist, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.

#### A Business Jubilee.

Mr. John Pritchard, founder of Pritchards, Ltd., Cheadle, celebrated the golden jubilee of his business career on February 8 by a children's fancy-dress ball at the Cheadle Literary Institute. Mr. John Pritchard was apprenticed with Messrs. Jewsbury & Brown, of Manchester, and started business on his own account in Chorlton Road, Manchester, in 1855. At this shop he began to manufacture Pritchard's teething-powders, the sale of which has so increased that now fifty people are employed in making them. The business was turned into a limited company a few years ago, the active management being in the hands of Mr. Pritchard's two sons, J. G. and W. Pritchard.

#### Fire.

As workmen were driving a red-hot rivet into an iron tank at the works of the Hull Oil-manufacturing Co. on February 15, a great sheet of fire shot up, and a tremendous explosion blew them some distance away. The roof was blown off, and the building, which contained hundreds of tons of oil in process of extraction, caught fire. For a time a very great disaster appeared imminent, but eventually the seven injured men were all rescued alive, and after an hour's strenuous effort the flames were got under.

#### Admonishing the Chemist.

At an inquest held at Nettleham on February 9, on the body of Jane Cheeseman (19), it was stated that deceased had been ailing for some time, but would not have a doctor. She had been taking medicine supplied by Mr. H. Allison, chemist and druggist, Lincoln. The girl died suddenly in the night, after a violent fit of coughing, and before a doctor could be called. A *post-mortem* examination disclosed an advanced condition of pulmonary phthisis. The doctor in his evidence said he could not say that death was accelerated by not having medical advice, but probably the girl's life might have been prolonged. The jury, in returning a verdict of death from natural causes, desired the Coroner (Dr. W. H. B. Brook) to inform Mr. Allison that as he had been supplying deceased with medicine and she got much worse, he ought, in their opinion, to have ceased doing so, and should have advised her to consult a fully qualified medical man.

#### Analysts' Reports.

Thirty-two samples of cream of tartar were taken in Leicestershire last quarter, and thirteen were certified to be adulterated.

Of 262 samples taken under the Food and Drugs Acts in Cheshire last quarter, only one was a drug—camphorated oil—and it was free from adulteration.

#### Analyst's Appointment.

On February 10 the West Ham Corporation considered the appointment of a permanent public analyst for the borough at a retaining-fee of twenty guineas a year and 7s. 6d. for each analysis—a minimum of 1,000 samples to be submitted per annum. There were two applicants—Dr. Bernard Dyer, who, jointly with Mr. Pooley, had held the position for three years, and Mr. W. C. Young, the Council's gas-examiner. After discussion, Mr. Young was appointed. At the meeting of the Corporation on February 14 the Public Health Committee reported having received an inquiry from the Local Government Board as to the reason for the change of analysts. It was decided to send an answer to the effect that the appointment of Dr. Bernard Dyer was only a temporary one, and that the Council had selected Mr. Young for the position, he having been for many years in the Council's employ as gas-examiner, and being an old resident of West Ham.

#### Poppies for Mulberries.

At Coventry, on February 9, an inquest was held respecting the death of Dora May Sparkes, aged fourteen days. A witness deposed that she went to the shop of Mr. H. Welton, chemist and druggist, Bishop Street, Coventry, for some "syrup of mulberries." She gave the child three doses of the syrup she obtained, and owing to the symptoms which ensued she suspected she had been given the "wrong stuff." She took the remainder of it back to Mr. Welton, who looked at it and said it was not "syrup of mulberries," but "syrup of white poppies." Mr. Welton at once sent for a doctor to attend the child. Charles Frederick Cramp, jun., who tendered himself as a witness, said he was clerk and secretary to Mr. Welton. The last witness asked for "twopennyworth of syrup of mulberries," and he gave her what he thought to be that preparation. In the shop the "syrup of mulberries" stood next to the "syrup of poppies" and the bottles were precisely of the same kind—dark blue 30-oz. bottles. He afterwards found he had made a mistake and had given "syrup of poppies." He had been in the trade three or four years, but not as a chemist's assistant. At the same time, he was permitted to sell anything at the counter not of a poisonous character. Mr. Welton said he considered Mr. Cramp capable of selling sundries and such things. Dr. Grannum said the child, when he saw it, had all the appearance of opium-poisoning. Death resulted from that cause. He wished to add that Mr. Welton had given him every assistance. The Coroner (Dr. C. W. Iliffe), in addressing the jury, said it was clear that Mr. Cramp in serving the preparation had taken one of two bottles "as much alike as two peas," and had served the woman from the wrong bottle. There was no active principle in syrup of mulberry of a curative character; it only contained a small proportion of alcohol to prevent fermentation, and its action would be the same as that of a glass of whisky upon a wearied man. The child had taken the syrup of poppies, which contained opium or morphine to some extent.

Mr. Welton: The estimated quantity of morphine in syrup of poppies is 1 grain in 18 ounces.

The Coroner having dealt with the question as to the serving of the preparation by mistake or accident, the jury returned a unanimous verdict that the child died from the effects of poison, and that it was served wrongly by the assistant at Mr. Welton's, instead of another preparation. They regretted very much that Mr. Welton allowed an unqualified man to serve anything that contained poison in any amount whatever. They believed the wrong preparation was given entirely by mistake.

#### Typhoid in Lincoln.

A Lincoln correspondent, writing in regard to the sensational statements in the Yellow Press, says the estimates are very far from correct. The first case of fever was reported early in December, and other cases at intervals until early in January, when they began to be more numerous, until by the end of the month or early in February from thirty to fifty cases were reported daily; but during the last week or so the daily number has been from ten to twenty, bringing the present total up to 620. Lincoln being a city of dispensing doctors, pharmacists

are not getting their share in the work of dispensing medicines: there are odd prescriptions about at night and on Sundays, but few at other times. Two or three chemists who do a surgeon's trade are kept busy, and it is supposed the "Corporation chemist" for the year is having a good time: he dispenses for some of the temporary hospitals, and is supplying disinfectants in large quantities. The trade generally is very busy with disinfectants (among which perhaps the most popular is "Sanitas"), Aq. Dest., Bourne natural water; still Salutaris, Malvern natural and mineral water in syphons are selling freely. The cause of the typhoid outbreak is supposed to be sewage-contaminated water. The city generally has a fairly good water-supply, but owing to the shortage of rain during the last few months the supply has run short. The river Witham is a second source of supply and had to be fallen back on: this has frequently been done, but this time with disastrous results. Sodium hypochlorite is being used as a purifier, the water now coming from the taps strongly impregnated with chlorine, which goes off on boiling. Dr. Sparrow, of Burton-on-Trent, who has had large experience in India, writes to the papers saying he has found perchloride of mercury in  $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain doses to act as a specific in typhoid by destroying the bacilli and preventing ulceration of the intestinal tract.

#### Not the Liquorice Powder.

An inquiry took place before the Cardiff Coroner, on February 9, into the death of a young married woman, named Mary Ellen Driscoll. After a meal deceased complained of illness, and took compound liquorice powder. Severe purging followed, and in the night her husband found her by his side dead. Mr. Edwin Poole, chemist and druggist, Broadway, from whom the liquorice powder had been bought, said he sold a large quantity of these powders in 1d. and 2d. packets. The larger packets contained about four teaspoonfuls, and inside each was a label stating that a dose was from half to two teaspoonfuls. If anyone took a whole packet, it would act as a strong aperient. Mr. Hughes, the borough analyst, who had analysed the contents of the deceased's stomach, said he found a good deal of liquorice powder, but no poison. Dr. Williams attributed death to inflammation of the intestines, caused by constipation, and accelerated by shock, the result of taking an overdose of aperient medicine. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony, the Coroner remarking that Mr. Poole's liquorice powder was exonerated from all blame.

#### The Week's Poisonings.

Four of the eight fatalities that have occurred during the week were misadventures. A retired warrant officer at Southsea, Mr. John Gawne, took an accidental overdose of chlorodyne, and died. Hugh Fountain Mortimer (24), a student at the London Hospital, died at his mother's residence in Ravenscourt Park, from an overdose of chloroform self-administered.—At an inquest at Kensington on February 15 on Lady Sarah Tanner (53), wife of Lieut.-General Sir Oriel V. Tanner, K.C.B., late of the Indian Army, who died at 2 Sheffield Terrace, the medical evidence showed that death was due to an overdose of sulphonal. The lady had had brain-trouble, and a physician had prescribed a powder of 20 grains of sulphonal for insomnia. She had one, and occasionally two, a day. Last Thursday the husband bought a box of twenty-four powders at the Army and Navy Stores, and when she was found insensible on Sunday only two remained; and Dr. Barrett estimated she had taken at least 360 or 380 grains.—The syrup-of-poppies case is noted elsewhere.—Two laudanum-suicides are recorded. Betsy Halford, the licensee of the Woolpack Inn, Leigh, poisoned herself with an overdose, although two local chemists had refused to serve a messenger sent by deceased for the drug.—The body of Mr. S. E. Davis, a resident of St. Leonards-on-Sea, who had been missing since January, was found in a wood at Crowhurst on February 12. A bottle labelled "Laudanum" was lying by his side.—Mrs. Jane Pointing, of Wycombe, poisoned herself with oxalic acid.—William Rees, a grocer's traveller, at Haverfordwest, drank nearly 2 oz. of hydrochloric acid, apparently in mistake for whisky.—A Lingfield poultry-farmer, named Herbert Kelland, has died suddenly, and the night before his death he had taken some liquorice-powder. A *post-mortem*

examination pointed to poisoning by prussic-acid, and the inquest has been adjourned until March 2 so that an analysis may be made of the contents of the stomach.

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Analysts' Competition.

There were two Belfast applications for the post of analyst to Dunmanway Union—Mr. Robert Blake, F.I.C., F.C.S., Queen's College, and Mr. Charles McMullen, F.I.C. The former offered 4s. per sample for all food and drugs, and the latter 12l. per annum for ordinary work and 4s. per sample for extra work. The successful applicant was Mr. W. Thorp, B.Sc., F.I.C., Limerick, who tendered at 12l. per annum for all the work, and whose terms were accepted, subject to an agreement that the contract may be terminated at any time by three months' notice.

#### Students' Smoking-concert.

Encouraged by the success which attended the recent *conversazione* at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, the pharmaceutical students have arranged to hold a smoking-concert in the Gresham Hotel, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, on February 23, at which Professor Tichborne will preside. The committee having charge of the entertainment—Messrs. T. Mathers Thomson, Dickenson, Foley, and Davis—have got together a strong array of musical talent, and a very pleasant evening is anticipated. The students' annual dinner will be held early in March.

#### Paying for Empties.

In reply to a recent letter from a medical officer of the Trim Union to the Board of Guardians, Messrs. Hunt & Co., Dublin, drug-contractors, state that they have never refused to pay reasonable charges for the packing and carting of empties. Recently they have been receiving some very exorbitant demands from the Unions, such as 10s. demanded for packing about 25s. worth of empties, and 9s. 6d. for packing 5s. 6d. worth. Anything in reason they always pay. If the empties are returned in very small lots, the expenses more than equal the value; but if a fair number of them are returned at once the charges are not so heavy.

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Personal.

Mr. W. D. Connachie, M.R.C.V.S., and Mr. R. H. Connachie, M.R.C.V.S., of Selkirk, have entered into partnership as veterinary surgeons. They have opened an office in St. Boswells.

Mr. Thomas Hetherington, chemist and druggist, has been appointed sub-postmaster for Tillicoultry.

#### Business Changes.

Mr. R. Cameron, chemist and druggist, is commencing business shortly at 43 Eastgate, Inverness.

Mr. W. D. Drummond, chemist and druggist, who has disposed of his business at Crail, will open a shop shortly at Lochore, a new coal-mining district in Fifeshire.

The old-established business of the late Mr. James White-law, chemist, 496 St. George's Road, Glasgow, has been taken over by Mr. Charles McKenzie, late manager with Frazer & Green, Ltd., 127 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

#### The Odorous Clyde.

Mr. McDonald, the city engineer, is now exhibiting specimens of the effluent from the recently opened sewage-works at Dalmuir. The specimens, while not quite crystal-clear or potable, are inoffensive, so that the purification of the Clyde is now approaching realisation, and "Clyde Bouquet" as a term of opprobrium will soon be transformed into one of tribute, and it may even figure on a perfume-label.

#### A Science Master's Mishap.

On February 10 an accident occurred to Mr. William Fulton, M.A., B.Sc., Science Master in the Broughton

Higher-grade School, Edinburgh. Mr. Fulton was crossing the floor of the classroom carrying a bottle of hydrochloric acid, when it fell to the floor. Some of the acid splashed into his face and injured one of his eyes. It was at first feared that he would lose the sight of the eye, but under the treatment of Dr. George Mackay, the well-known oculist, that misfortune has been averted, and he is recovering.

#### The Sugar-duty.

The annual general meeting of the Edinburgh and District Aërated-water Manufacturers' and Beer-bottlers' Defence Association (Limited) was held on February 9 in the Imperial Hotel, Edinburgh. The report to the Council and the financial statement, the latter showing a credit balance of 376*l.* 12*s.* 9½*d.*, were considered very satisfactory, and were duly approved and adopted. The question of the high price of sugar was considered, and it was unanimously agreed that the members for the city should be approached by the Association, and requested to give their assistance in abolishing the sugar-duty.

#### Edinburgh Chemists' Golf-club.

The eighth annual general meeting of the Club was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on February 9. Mr. Geo. Robertson presiding over a good attendance. The reports of the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, which showed the Club to have had a successful season (sportive and financially), were approved. The sum of one guinea was voted to the Benevolent Fund. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing season: Captain, Mr. James Stott; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Alex. McCutcheon, 2 Marchmont Street, Edinburgh; Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. G. Robb; Treasurer, Mr. Claude F. Henry; Committee, Messrs. James Anderson, George Baxter, W. B. Cowie, James Finlay, Colin Officer, George Robertson, and Charles Stewart.

#### Sold More Drugs.

Speaking at the annual *soirée* in connection with St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Association, in Edinburgh, on February 7, Bailie Mallinson, the Chairman, said that this Association, like all other trading concerns in the city, had been feeling the pinch caused by depression of trade, but they still showed substantial progress. They had a net increase of 55,033*l.* in the grocery and bakery departments, but the drapery sales showed a loss of 6,484*l.* The boot department showed a loss of 1,896*l.*, and that of drugs an increase of 1,091*l.* Their total trade showed a net increase of 43,700*l.* The Association has four shops in Edinburgh, and it is said that a wholesale department is in contemplation.

#### East Stirlingshire Bowlers.

On February 9 the members of the Eastern District of Stirlingshire Medical and Pharmaceutical Bowling Association held their annual supper in the Crown Hotel, Falkirk, when the prizes won in last season's competition were presented to the successful competitors. In the absence of the Hon. President (Mr. Jas. Baxter, chemist, Grangemouth), Dr. Smith, Falkirk, the President, occupied the chair, and Mr. John W. Bennie, chemist, Polmont Station (Hon. Secretary), was croupier. There were about thirty gentlemen present. Among the visitors was Mr. T. White, representative of the firm of William Martindale. The prizes presented were: 1, Dr. Smith (gold medal given by Mr. Greig); 2, Mr. James MacNiven, chemist, Grahamston (gold medal given by Mr. Greig); consolation competition, Mr. Andrew Forrester, chemist, Falkirk (gold pendant given by Mr. Smith). Mr. MacNiven then proposed "The Donors," for whom Dr. Smith replied. Mr. T. M. Copland then gave "Success to the East Stirlingshire Medical and Pharmaceutical Bowling Association," and Mr. J. Gordon Drummond, chemist, Falkirk, proposed "The Medical Profession," to which Dr. Gardner, Grahamston, responded. Dr. Shanks, Bainsford, in proposing "The Chemists and Druggists," said that the life of a chemist was almost as strenuous as that of a doctor. Mr. Robert Sinclair, chemist, Falkirk, replied. "The Town and Trade of Falkirk and District," was afterwards proposed by Mr. Thos. Mackie, and fittingly acknowledged by Mr. Lyon, chemist, Falkirk. Mr. Marshall, chemist, Grangemouth, gave "The Health of the Secretary, whilst the last toast—that of "The President"—was given by Dr. Mitchell, Camelon.

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**DR. DOYEN'S CINEMATOGRAPH-PICTURES.**—Judgment has been delivered in the lawsuit brought by Dr. Doyen against a photographer who sold cinematograph-pictures of some of the surgeon's operations, especially one performed several years ago showing him severing the twins Doodica and Radica. The decision sets forth that the doctor is justified in claiming the sole proprietorship of the films that formed the subject of the litigation and in prohibiting any person from exhibiting or selling photographs of himself in his operating-room. The pictures having been displayed at country fairs and other places, the Court considered him entitled to damages for the slight done to his scientific reputation. Accordingly 8,700*f.* (348*l.*) was awarded to Dr. Doyen, and the defendant was ordered to pay, in addition, the cost of advertising the judgment in a number of newspapers.

**SODIUM PERBORATE.**—At the Academy of Medicine this week, an account of the researches in oto-rhinolaryngologic practice by Dr. Maurice Bloch was presented by Dr Albert Robin. Perborate of soda is an antiseptic recently discovered by George F. Jaubert, and has the property, on coming into contact with water or pus, of decomposing and yielding hydrogen peroxide in the nascent state, which thus acts as a powerful antiseptic. Although in otological practice hydrogen peroxide gives bad results in the form of an ear-bath, the perborate unsufflated in a dry state into the auricular canal gives thoroughly satisfactory results. In thirty-two cases of acute suppurated otitis, and of chronic suppurated otitis, of which four were particularly serious and followed measles, Dr. Bloch has effected cures, and Dr. Robin, referring to his work on the action of medicaments in a nascent state, urged the advantages of sodium perborate in medical and surgical treatment.

**ENGLISH PHARMACY IN PARIS.**—A daily newspaper published in English in Paris has during the past ten days published several letters from correspondents concerning charges made by an English pharmacy here. In the letter which opened the series an American stated that he sent a French prescription to a famous English chemist's shop, not a thousand miles from the Place de l'Opéra. The messenger asked to have the directions for taking translated into English. The charge was 6*f.* 50*c.*, of which 5*f.* 50*c.* was for the drugs and 1*f.* for translation. In reply to this a correspondent asked the American writer if he expected to get the translation for nothing; but another correspondent complained that he had been asked to pay for an English translation of the directions of a French prescription dispensed at an Anglo-French pharmacy. A few days later the originator of the correspondence contributed another letter, in which he said:

Before writing you my first letter I took the precaution to ascertain the customs at other English chemists' near the rue de Rivoli, and found that neither of them would think of charging for such a translation.

I have to-day sent the original prescription to three pharmacists de première classe in an expensive quarter of Paris for ascertaining the price for compounding the same, and the average of the three prices was exactly one-half the price I paid at —; hence they did not need to make up for the low price of the drugs by charging for the seven-line translation.

That an influential newspaper professing to be cosmopolitan in character should give space for such rather petty correspondence is a little remarkable, and the letters are principally interesting on account of drawing attention to the unique position now occupied by British pharmacy in Paris. For although there are only two or three that are entirely English, every pharmacy of any importance in the West-end of the City aspires to be considered as more or less English, and, in fact, quite a number of them employ English assistants. That customers from abroad who come with frugal minds and slender purses should occasionally complain because the prices charged are higher than they have been used to pay in their native towns is perhaps not surprising, and pharmacists here can only count their unwarranted complaints among the petty annoyances of life.

## South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

**Note.**—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.  
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.  
Northern District Chemists' Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

### Cape Colony.

**POISON SUSPECTED.**—Mr. E. H. Dose, a well-known Cape Town merchant, was found dead by one of his assistants on January 24. Near the body a glass was found the sides of which were coated with the remains of a white powder.

**POST-BARRED.**—The Postmaster-General of the U.S.A. has notified the Postmaster-General, Cape Colony, that money orders drawn in favour of Doctor Knapp Medical Co., Detroit, and T. D. Hayes, Detroit, both Michigan, are prohibited by law from being paid.

**THE FUNERAL** of Mrs. John A. Mathew (whose death was recorded in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, January 28, p. 178) took place on January 24, relatives only attending, by special request. Flags were half-masted in Cape Town out of respect for the deceased. Mr. J. A. Mathew is the senior partner of Heynes, Mathew & Co., and the *doyen* of the drug-trade in South Africa.

**THE RAVEN CASE.**—At the Supreme Court, Cape Town, last week, the trial for embezzlement took place of Ernest William Raven, formerly manager of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s Cape Town branch. The prosecution was by the Attorney-General (see *C. & D.*, October 15 and December 24, 1904). The accused's defalcations amounted to nearly 500*l.* and extended from September 1903 to August 1904. He was found guilty on all counts, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

**COMPULSORY CLOSING.**—At Woodstock, on January 18, Mr. S. C. Sivertsen, chemist, Observatory Road and Mowbray, was fined 10*s.* for having his shop open on a Wednesday afternoon. According to the municipal regulations, Wednesday afternoon is a half-holiday, and the door of the chemist's shop must be closed. It appears that Mr. Sivertsen, having a number of prescriptions to dispense, kept his shop open, with the result as recorded. The Magistrate suggested that an appeal might be made to the Supreme Court, and a test-case will doubtless follow.

**UNDervalUED PARCELS.**—The Postmaster-General, Cape Colony, has issued a special warning circular pointing out that parcels received from over-seas are often undervalued in the declaration, and asks the public to request their correspondents to comply with the law by correctly declaring contents and values. It is reported that among the recent seizures at Cape Town and other colonial centres small parcels of drugs, etc., were found to be ridiculously valued, and these bore the names and addresses of well-known English firms. Unless the law is strictly adhered to, seizures, delays, and fines take place.

**THE SOCIETY AND THE BOARD.**—Our Cape correspondent, writing under date January 25, refers to the remarks made at the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony, reported in this issue, by the President, Mr. J. S. North, regarding the Colonial Pharmacy Board. Mr. North's main exception to the Board, writes our correspondent, seems to be that it does not tell all and sundry the results of its deliberations. It is unfortunate that several chemists in the Colony have conceived the idea that the Board is a kind of secret service agency in the employ of the Government, and that it holds its meetings in the strictest secrecy, advising the police to watch this man or that. Anyone who cares to read can keep in touch with what is going on, since all that it is possible to publish in connection with the meetings of the Board appears in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. Mr. North should know that the chemists' vote put half the members of

the Board in the position that they hold, and if they do not do their work aright, the chemists ought to know what to do.

**A MEDICAL INQUIRY.**—A long inquiry was held on January 21 and 23, by the Cape Colony Medical Council, into charges preferred against Drs. F. H. and Frank Dommissie and Dr. F. W. Reitz, of Piquetberg, in connection with proceedings before and after the death of a man named White. The Drs. Dommissie were each invited to attend the inquiry "to show cause why, if any, you should not be adjudged guilty of having conspired or agreed and attempted in breach of your duty as a medical practitioner to give a false account of the death of the said White, and also of having attempted to induce the Magistrate of Piquetberg to accept such false account, in defiance of your duty, and to the prejudice of the interests of justice." In the case of Dr. Reitz, an addition was made by the inclusion of a statement to the effect that he had been neglectful and careless in connection with the treatment of the deceased White. The evidence showed that the man White was injured in a quarrel with another man. Dr. Reitz was called in, and treated him for shock, giving him potassium bromide and tincture of opium—15 to 20 drops of the latter in each dose. He directed that a dose of the mixture be administered every four hours while in pain. The treatment was subsequently changed and magnesium sulphate and tincture of rhubarb was administered. The injured man got worse and the brothers Dommissie were called in. Dr. F. H. Dommissie at once diagnosed opium-poisoning; his brother agreed, and the patient was treated accordingly, but died. Previous to the death Dr. Reitz had denied to the other doctors that he had administered opium at all, a statement which he recanted at the inquiry. The Drs. Dommissie then approached the local Magistrate with the object of hushing up the death, in order, they said, to screen their fellow-practitioner. The Magistrate insisted on an inquiry being held, and the proceedings before the Council were a result of the disclosures at the inquest, and at the request of the Government. After hearing evidence at great length the Council found the Drs. Dommissie and Dr. Reitz not guilty of the charge of conspiring to give a false account as to the cause of death, and inducing the Magistrate to accept the same. They also found Dr. Reitz not guilty of negligence. The Council, however, found him guilty of unprofessional conduct, inasmuch as he did not disclose the nature of his treatment. Dr. Reitz was reprimanded.

### Natal.

**THE MERIDIAN DRUG AND ESSENCE Co.** has been established at Durban by Mr. J. S. Johnstone, a well-known distiller. Mr. J. H. Miller, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly of Edinburgh and Cape Town, is manager of the business.

### Transvaal.

**THE FIRST PRESIDENT.**—The appointment of Mr. James Herbert Dinwoodie to the presidency of the Transvaal Pharmacy Board was gazetted on January 20.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Society was held in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Cape Town, on January 18, the President (Mr. J. S. North) in the chair. Among those present were Mr. A. J. Rivett (Lennon, Ltd.), Mr. D. K. Petersen (P. J. Petersen & Co.), Mr. F. C. Mathew (Heynes, Mathew & Co.), Messrs. J. Jones, E. L. Ralling, W. Fick, J. James, H. Cope, J. C. Smith, J. H. Cooper, A. H. C. Miller, Dr. Froembling, and the Secretary (Mr. J. Dell).

### REX v. JENSEN.

The President said that the meeting had been called to discuss what action should be taken in the case of *Rex v. Jensen* (see *C. & D.*, January 14, p. 40). He thought something should be done in the matter, and that the other Societies be asked to help them. An appeal had been notified and counsel engaged, and as a Society he thought that they should do all they could to help the matter forward. If they lost on the appeal, he considered that a deputation should be formed to interview the authorities and get the law amended. Continuing, Mr. North said that while on

the subject of law he thought the time was ripe for chemists and assistants to join together and petition the Government to grant them a charter similar to that in force at home, and thus do away with the Colonial Pharmacy Board. Business was done by the Board which they, as chemists, never knew anything about. The Board had not protected their interests. He suggested that a committee be formed to inquire into the matter and bring it to a head.

A lengthy discussion then ensued as to the merits of the case of *Rex v. Jensen*. Mr. W. Sleggs wrote objecting to the Society taking any action at all in the matter, or attempting to upset the Magistrate's decision in the case. Mr. W. J. Strange, in whose employ Mr. Jensen is, said Jensen is a registered chemist, and was *bona-fide* in charge of the shop. He (Mr. Strange) has two shops in Cape Town, one under the charge of a qualified man, the other he manages himself. It was during his temporary absence that the prescription in dispute was dispensed. Mr. Jones pointed out that an unregistered assistant could dispense medicines provided that he was under the *bona-fide* supervision of a registered chemist. Mr. A. E. A. Tothill moved that the President be allowed to take counsel's opinion. Dr. Froembling seconded. Mr. A. J. Rivett moved that the funds be voted. Mr. D. K. Petersen suggested that Mr. North should take Mr. Fick along with him when interviewing counsel, as he had had a great deal to do with the clause in the Act in question, and had the facts at his finger-ends.

#### THE HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT

was in the agenda, and the President, in bringing the matter forward, said that he objected to it, not because he did not want to give his assistants a half-holiday, but because he disliked closing up. He thought the public would suffer. Where would they go in a case of sudden emergency? Mr. Strange remarked that chemists close on Sundays and the public do without them. Mr. J. C. Smith pointed out that there were chemists who had no assistants. They welcomed the half-holiday. A lengthy discussion thereafter ensued, during which Mr. H. Cope explained the Act and the working of same; but nothing definite was arrived at, and the meeting closed.

### Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

TAYLOR'S DRUG-STORES, High Holborn, W.C., is undergoing extensive structural alterations.

MR. G. MACHRAY, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 12 Sydenham Road, Sydenham, S.E.

MR. J. PRESCOTT, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of Mrs. Walker at Tetbury, Glos.

MR. E. P. COLES has taken over the business of Messrs. Dodd & Pywell, chemists, 88 Waterloo Road, S.E.

MR. J. A. HAY, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 7 High Street, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MR. W. W. TRICK, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of the late Mr. W. T. Olive, chemist, at Briton Ferry, Glam.

THE TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., of Portsmouth, have purchased the business of Mr. T. O. Barlow, pharmaceutical chemist, at Basingstoke.

MR. J. H. MORRIS, chemist, Branksome, Bournemouth, has sold his business to Mr. Sydney Smith, chemist and druggist, of Parkstone.

MR. THOMAS JONES, chemist, of the Central Pharmacy, 178 High Street, Swansea, has disposed of his stock and fittings in order to enter the medical profession.

MESSRS. LANE & FOOT, chemists, in consequence of the expiration of lease, are relinquishing the business at 82 Seven Sisters Road, Finsbury Park, N., but will continue to carry on business at No. 195 in the same thoroughfare.

MR. C. FORES has retired from the firm of Letchford & Co., wholesale perfumers, 63 Wilson Street, Finsbury, and the business will in future be carried on by Mr. C. A. G. Fores, who has worked in conjunction with Mr. C. Fores for many years.

## Winter Session.

### Association Ballads.

#### THE PURPOSE.

*The men, their aims, their daily irk;  
Their troubles, trials, thoughts, and views  
On things politic, foes that lurk  
In friendly guise, but treach'rous work—  
These be the burden of our Muse.*

#### LVII. OXFORD.

HERE pharmacists living 'mid aloes and spices,  
And patents and preps., irretrievably mixed,  
From classic abodes on the banks of the Isis  
Look out on the learning of centuries, fixed  
And hallowed by ages;  
We grow to be sages,  
And rede you the riddle "Between and Betwixt."  
We meet in the dusk at the Cross that is Golden,  
And we talk of the Craft as the hours flutter by,  
While the gay undergrads, whom the shadows embolden,  
Awaken the somnolent, perched in the High;  
Exalted by—salads,  
They hum ancient ballads,  
And chant (Latin) ditties to stars—in the sky.  
We gather with Todd, and we speak of the labour,  
The toil and vexation; the vulgar abuse  
Of quacks and of cutters; and each with his neighbour  
Agrees to engage in unlimited truce;  
And gaily we listen  
With faces that glisten  
To wisdom and wit from ubiquitous Druce.  
The dreamings of Tocher, so full of surprises,  
The giddy gyrations of Somerset House,  
We duly discuss on the banks of the Isis,  
And we long in that river some persons to souse,  
Whose evil intentions  
If Dolbear but mentions  
Make each of us watchful and still as a mouse.

### Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House on Wednesday, February 15, Dr. W. A. Tilden (President) in the chair. After the reading of the minutes the names of the Fellows proposed by the Council for election as officers for the next session were read. The list included the names of Professor Raphael Meldola, F.R.S., as President, Professor Crossley as Junior Secretary, Professor Wynne as a Vice-President, and Dr. Wade and Mr. E. C. C. Bayly as new members of the Council.

There were only three communications down for reading, and of these two were of little general interest—viz., the paper on "Nitrogen haloid derivatives of the aliphatic diamines," by Dr. Chattaway, and that dealing with the nitration of substituted azophenols, by Dr. Hewitt and Mr. H. Mitchell.

#### THE ESTIMATION OF SACCHARIN

was the title of the third paper, which was read by Mr. Procter. The total "saccharin," that is, both the *ortho* and *para* benzoylsulphonimides, in a mixture may be estimated by adding a weighed portion of this to a solution of potassium iodate and titrating the iodine set free. In such a mixture the true saccharin, i.e., the *ortho*-compound alone, may then be determined by hydrolysing this into the ammonium salt of *ortho*-sulphobenzoic acid by ebullition with hydrochloric acid and then adding excess of alkali, distilling off and estimating the ammonia as in the ordinary Kjeldahl process. In the course of his paper the author stated that some of the brands of saccharin now on the market contain as much as 99.5 per cent. of true saccharin, the remainder being moisture and mineral matter, organic impurities being practically absent. During the evening a ballot for

#### THE ELECTION OF FELLOWS

was held, and among those elected were the following: Mr. B. Collitt, Ph.C., Bell Scholar in 1901; Mr. F. W. Heely, Ph.C., Grimsby; Dr. C. R. Hennings, of the English branch of Von Bayer & Co.; Mr. P. W. Jones, Lecturer in Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland; Mr. E. W. Lucas, Ph.C., F.I.C., of John Bell

& Co.; Mr. E. Quant, chemist and druggist, Torquay; Mr. W. D. Seaton, of Parke Davis & Co.'s Laboratories; Mr. W. H. Simmons, B.Sc. (Lond.), chemist to Vinolia, Ltd.; Mr. W. P. Want, Ph.C., Bell Scholar in 1885; and Mr. J. H. B. Wigginton, chemist and druggist, of Harrods, Ltd.

### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING was to have been held at 73 Newman Street, W., on February 9, for impromptu discussion, but only six members turned up, of whom three were officials and a fourth the *C. & D.* reporter. The meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

### Eastbourne Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on Tuesday evening, February 14, at the Royal Restaurant, Eastbourne, when replies were read from the various firms to whom letters had been sent requesting them to place their preparations on the P.A.T.A.—in most cases unfavourable to the suggestion, but Messrs. J. M. Richards & Sons wrote proposing certain terms for Williams' and Carter's pills, which the Secretary was instructed to inform them would be acceptable. The annual dinner was arranged to be held on March 8. The paper announced to be read by the Secretary (Mr. Gibbs) was postponed till the next meeting (March 14).

### Hartlepool Chemists' Association.

THE members met at the Grand Hotel, West Hartlepool, on February 9. There was only a small attendance. Several matters of local interest were discussed, and communications from the Federation in reference to breaking bulk and from the Reading Association with regard to manufacturers protecting their prices. In the matter of breaking bulk it was thought desirable to discourage the practice as much as possible, although it was felt that with several articles it would be almost impossible to bring about discontinuance of the custom. It was decided to support the Reading Association in its efforts—the Secretary first to communicate with the proprietors, and individual members to take action afterwards.

### Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

THE members visited Inveresk Paper-works, Musselburgh, on Wednesday evening, February 8, Mr. D. B. Dott (Chairman of the Executive of the North British Branch) accompanying them. Mr. Edington Aitken, chemist in charge of the works and a former member of the Association, acted as guide to the party, explaining the various operations and chemical processes in a most concise and lucid way as they went along. New plant has been introduced in connection with the alkali-recovery process, by means of which the evaporation of the waste liquor is effected more economically and upwards of 80 per cent. of the alkali is regenerated. Mr. Aitken was awarded a very cordial vote of thanks.

### Huddersfield Chemists' Association.

At a general meeting, held at the Queen Hotel, Huddersfield, on Tuesday, February 14, Mr. Metcalfe, of Bradford, read a paper on "Field Botany as a Chemist's Hobby." A ramble in the Malham district of Yorkshire was the basis of the paper, that district having been chosen as the most easily accessible to chemists who have to do duty in the West Riding industrial centres. Mr. Metcalfe made detailed allusion to the fact that in 1878 a rare sedge (*Carex capillaris*) had been found near the famed Gordale Scar by Mr. William West, of Bradford. Mr. Metcalfe subsequently displayed numerous mounted specimens of rare plants which he had collected. An interesting discussion followed, during which Mr. Broadbent observed that the passing of the Minor is no reason why a chemist should forget his botany, but should rather prove an incentive to study.

### Dover Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, February 7, at Mr. Ewell's, Townwall Street. There was a pleasant addition to the strength of the Association in Messrs. Cartwright, Ewell, junr., and Ray. It was also reported that a possible recruit had arrived in the Pier district, and the hearty congratulations of the members were sent to the firm of Hambrook & Son, on the continuation of the firm for another generation. There was a large amount of correspondence. It was decided to support the Reading Association in their attempt to raise the prices of six proprietary articles not yet on the P.A.T.A. list. The Federation's letter was read, and it was decided that breaking bulk of proprietary articles is not in the interest of the trade, and that representations should be made to the Board of Inland Revenue. The troublesome question of prices was then gently touched upon, and the new members expressed their gratification and their willingness to attend future meetings. Mr. Ewell could not report great progress in the formation of a South-Eastern Association, and it was felt that this is greatly owing to the apathy of the surrounding towns.

### Reading Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at Table Dainties Restaurant on Tuesday, February 7, at 8.30 P.M.

#### ABOUT PROPRIETARIES.

The Secretary reported that of the firms which had been approached on the P.A.T.A. question, and to whom further reminders had been sent during the past month, only two—viz., Messrs. John Morgan Richards & Sons, Ltd., and Neave's—had replied; and neither of these had arrived at any definite conclusion in the matter. After some discussion it was decided that these firms should be again written to, and asked to give a definite reply before the next meeting.

Mr. F. Tunbridge then broached the subject of combined proprietaries for local chemists. The topic was one that had often been raised before, and it was now thought advisable to take definite steps in the matter. The idea was, that the local chemists should combine to get out a series of leading lines with formulæ approved by all, to run in opposition to the *eut* proprietaries. It was suggested that these articles should be packed by some firm which makes a special feature of packed specialities, and advertised in the local papers with simultaneous window-shows. It was thought desirable that the financial working of the scheme should be undertaken independently of the Association, and a special meeting was fixed of the chemists interested, in order to go into details and draw up a definite workable scheme.

### Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

THE annual business meeting was held in the rooms of the Society at Royal Avenue, Belfast, Mr. Jas. Brown presiding. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. J. Rankin), after which the

#### ANNUAL REPORTS

were presented. That of the Hon. Secretary reviewed the work that had been done during the year, referring to the successful social functions. As regards legislation, the opinion was expressed that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society will before long move in the matter, and that the Chemists' and Druggists' Society will co-operate in the promotion of a Bill to benefit the trade at large.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance at the end of 1904 of 37l. 9s. 8d., some subscriptions being still outstanding.

Both reports having been adopted, the

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

took place. The President (Sir Jas. H. Haslett, M.P.) was re-elected, as also were the other officers. The changes in the committee were the addition of the names of Mr. William Martin and Mr. Joseph Williamson in place of Mr. John Richardson's.

## NEW RULE.

According to notice given, Mr. Carse moved a new rule, "That pharmaceutical chemists and their assistants may be elected as associates, without voting powers, on payment of 10s. and 7s. 6d. per year respectively." Mr. Lyttle seconded, and the rule was agreed to.

Mr. Frackelton brought before the meeting the advisability of having larger and more suitable rooms for meetings of the members and associates, and a committee was appointed to inspect suitable premises. The committee consists of Messrs. S. Gibson, W. Lyttle, J. D. Carse, S. Acheson, J. Brown, J. Frackelton, and the Hon. Secretary.

Votes of thanks to officers concluded the meeting.

## North Staffs. Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on February 9 at the Roebuck Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, Mr. T. C. Cornwell (Vice-President) presiding.

## THE NEW CLAUSE.

The Chairman congratulated the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society on the substitution of another clause for the old Clause 7 of the Pharmacy Bill. It was, he said, a great improvement on the old clause. A resolution to this effect was afterwards passed.

The meeting then considered the Federation letter on

## BREAKING BULK.

Mr. J. B. Blades (Leek) thought the present concession as harmful as it is senseless. He asked chemists to consider the danger to the public in retailing certain patent medicines in small quantities without any label or instructions as to how they are to be taken. Mr. Blades then moved a resolution embodying these views, but asking that the practice be allowed when dispensing physicians' prescriptions. Mr. Bates seconded.

Mr. Edmund Jones said that for twenty-three years he had steadily set his face against breaking bulk, and only recently had he been persuaded to yield to the public demand and open certain packages of well-known pills and powders. The system he considered degrading to the professional status of the chemist. He suggested the canvassing of the district and getting the signatures of chemists and drug-store proprietors to discontinue the system.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Blades was passed unanimously.

## Irish Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at 33 Lower Sackville Street, Dublin, on February 10, Mr. Edgar B. Aplin in the chair.

## APOTHECARIES' ASSISTANTS.

The case of the apothecaries' assistants of Ireland, in so far as regards their *locus standi* for Poor-law dispensary appointments and other public situations in the United Kingdom, was discussed at considerable length. The hardship imposed upon the individuals concerned in being debarred under the law from compounding as principals in unions and hospitals was sympathised with, but the President pointed out that so long as the Act of Parliament remained unchanged there is no *via media*. The only way out of the difficulty is to qualify as a licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Moore cited the case of a time-expired apprentice in England who, coming over to Ireland, was precluded from entering for the Registered Druggist examination of the Pharmaceutical Society. He contended that five years' service in England in a place where dispensing formed the main occupation of the apprentice certainly ought to qualify for registration in Ireland as a druggist. He thought in such a case the Irish Society might reasonably stretch a point. Mr. Aplin reminded the meeting that the Pharmaceutical Society had to keep strictly within the provisions of the Act. The reasonable way to remedy the grievance is to ventilate it in the House of Commons through some sympathetic member of Parliament. Possibly Sir James H. Haslett, the President of the

Chemists' and Druggists' Society in Belfast, could be influenced to ask a question in the House.

Eventually a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Aplin, Creed, and Moore, was authorised to wait on Mr. Nannetti at an early date. It was suggested that advantage be taken of the interview to enlist Mr. Nannetti's good offices on behalf of the apothecaries' assistants in securing for them recognition under the Local Government Board of Ireland in the same way as is done in England, but after a speech by the President the matter was allowed to drop.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to an interesting discussion on "The Nomenclature of Men and Things of Pharmacy," in which the President and Messrs. Creed, Moore, Jameson, and Howley were the principal speakers. The custom of using Latin words in prescriptions was defended on the score of preventing the public from acquiring that little knowledge of drugs which is so dangerous a thing. The use of the term "medical hall" in preference to the more generally known "pharmacy" was deprecated as hankering after the "doctor's shop," while for brevity and simplicity the title "chemist" was thought to be preferable to pharmaceutical chemist.

## Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Chemists' Association.

The Quarterly Meeting of this Association was held on February 10, the President (Mr. F. A. Goodwin) in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. C. J. Park, R. F. Roper, J. Davy Turney, S. A. Perkins, H. D. Davey, F. A. Spear, H. M. Morgan, and F. Maitland (Hon. Secretary).

The Secretary read a letter from Mrs. W. Woods and family thanking the Association for their expression of sympathy.

## BREAKING BULK.

The communication on this subject from the Secretary of the Federation was then dealt with, and after discussion it was unanimously decided to reply that the practice should be stopped, except in regard to dispensing, and that the Federation should approach the Inland Revenue authorities.

Mr. Davey proposed that, owing to the small attendances, the Secretary should revert to the practice of sending out notices of the quarterly meetings to all the members.

## THE AMENDED CLAUSE.

Mr. Park, in opening the discussion on the new seventh clause, said the Privy Council and members of Parliament had been approached with regard to the Bill, and the Pharmaceutical Society had been advised by the highest authorities that they would never get Clause 7 passed in its original form. The Society thought it its duty to fight for that principle, but rather than have the whole Bill wrecked it was decided to amend this clause. Mr. Maitland considered the clause was trimmed to meet the companies, and though it was unfortunate in legalising them, yet they would be brought into line, and in the circumstances the Bill should be supported. Mr. Roper said that the time had arrived when it would be advisable for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and chemists throughout the country seriously to consider the advisability of renouncing the charter and throwing the onus of carrying out the provisions of the Pharmacy Act upon the Government. He considered that the position of chemists under a Department of the Government would be improved. The executive would ensure that, together with the important duties imposed upon chemists, some protection to their titles and the practice of their calling would be given. Such conditions prevailed in nearly all Continental countries, and why should the resources of the members of the Society be exhausted in what was apparently a useless endeavour to carry out police duties which could be better and more properly done by Government? He was quite prepared to give the Pharmaceutical Society every support for its Bill: it was as well to die fighting. The Society's efforts had been great, if perhaps carried on with more earnestness to obtain what was right and just than with due regard to the forces (representing unjust competition and capital) against it. Mr. Turney thought pharmacy was placed in a better position by bringing the Bill forward again, as it undoubtedly awakened an interest with members of Parliament, and put

before them the disadvantages under which pharmacy is practised. After further discussion a resolution pledging the Association to support the Bill was unanimously carried.

### Peterborough Chemists' Association.

THE annual general meeting of this Association was held at the Grand Hotel, Peterborough, on Thursday, February 9, at 4 P.M. There were present Messrs. J. S. Prior (Stamford) (in the chair), R. W. Girling (Wisbech), J. Farr (Taxley), C. Bayley (Uppingham), J. H. Pearson, H. E. Noble, John G. Sturton, Frank Sturton, T. J. Calcutt, J. Green, J. E. Saunders, and John W. Hall. After the minutes, report, and accounts had been passed, Mr. J. G. Sturton proposed—

That the following rule shall be added after Rule 3 of the Association: "The President shall be elected each year from among the Vice-Presidents, and during the year following his Presidency shall be a member of Council as ex-President and shall not revert back to the list of Vice-Presidents."

This was seconded by Mr. Pearson, and carried. Mr. Prior moved, Mr. Sturton seconded, and it was agreed, *nem. con.*

That in the opinion of this Association, if Clause 7 of the Pharmacy Bill is detrimental to its prospects of becoming law, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society would be wise in deleting it for the present, but to fight for it in the future.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. John G. Sturton; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. C. Bayley (Uppingham), W. R. Girling (Wisbech), and T. M. Baxter (Bourne); members of Council, Messrs. J. W. Bodger, F. W. Whitwell, H. E. Noble, and T. J. Calcutt (Peterborough), F. Dickinson (Stamford), J. Farr (Taxley), and F. Oldham (Wisbech); Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. J. E. Saunders and John W. Hall; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Saunders; and Auditor, Mr. Fred Sturton.

It was proposed by Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Girling, and unanimously agreed, that the thanks of the Association be accorded to Mr. Prior and to Mr. Baxter for their assistance in making the summer outing to Grimsthorpe Castle a great success. A vote of condolence with Mrs. Silk on the death of her husband, who was a member of the Association, was also passed.

### THE ANNUAL DINNER

followed at half-past six, when Mr. Prior took the chair, and was supported by Alderman R. A. Robinson, J.P., L.C.C., President of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Mayor of Peterborough (Alderman D. H. Redhead, J.P.), Alderman A. S. Campkin, J.P. (Mayor of Cambridge), Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Richard Bremridge, Mr. F. A. Rogers, Mr. W. Elborne, and about forty local chemists. A good dinner was served, and after it and the loyal toasts Mr. J. H. Pearson gave the toast of the Pharmaceutical Society, which Mr. Robinson acknowledged. In the course of his speech he mentioned that the Council of the Society had been able to give the Board of Agriculture material assistance in regard to the order recently issued which deals with sheep-scab. The three formulæ for non-poisonous dips which had been supplied would be of service to agriculturists, and he observed that they are all, in the legal sense, non-poisonous. He trusted that this action would go a long way to relieve that urgency for the alteration of the law dealing with the sale of poisons which had been expressed on behalf of agriculturists through the Poisons Committee; in fact he believed that the actual condition of things is now better understood at headquarters. The toast of "Success to the Association" was given by Mr. Glyn-Jones, who referred to the good work that local Associations are doing, and expressed his admiration of the manner in which the Pharmaceutical Society is now endeavouring to recognise this. Whatever Mr. Robinson may be remembered for when he retires from the Presidency, this at least will stand to his credit—that he is going out of his way to attend the meetings of local Associations, thus bringing them into touch with headquarters, and letting them know at first-hand what is going on. The toast was heartily received, and was acknowledged by the President-elect (Mr. John G. Sturton)

and Mr. J. E. Saunders. "The Town and Trade of Peterborough" was given by Mr. Campkin, who made an interesting little speech on municipal work, and the Mayor, in his reply, said he considered it his duty, as the principal man of the town, to be present at the gatherings of such important members of the community as chemists. Mr. Prior, in replying to the toast of his health, submitted by Mr. T. M. Baxter (Bourne), criticised the attitude taken by Mr. Carteighe at the last Council-meeting as regards the visitation of councillors to local Associations. "The Visitors" toast (given by Mr. W. R. Girling) was acknowledged by Mr. F. A. Rogers and Mr. Elborne. In the course of the evening there was some excellent music, chiefly from members of the Association.

### Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

A MEETING of the above Society was held at the Montgomery Hall on February 15. Mr. A. Russell Fox, F.L.S. (President) occupied the chair. There were present Messrs. C. S. Richards, J. G. Jackson, H. Antcliffe, R. D. Douglas, W. M. Cooper, A. Preston, J. T. Appleton, Percy Carr, R. Dixon, H. G. Williams (Hon. Secretary), E. E. Haslegrave, and others.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Messrs. Fairchild Bros. asking for the co-operation of the Society in making known the new Fairchild scholarship, and he reported that having supplied a list of the associates of the Society each had been supplied with a copy of the syllabus.

Messrs. A. Birkbeck, Stephen Furnival, and F. R. Clarke were made Associates of the Society.

The Chairman then called on Mr. C. S. Richards to give his experiences as

### A DISPENSER IN THE BOER WAR.

Mr. Richards recounted how that at Christmas, 1899, he applied at the War Office for a post as dispenser, and was duly engaged and sworn in. This was followed by an account of the voyage from Southampton to Cape Town. Mr. Richards was then drafted to No. 3 General Hospital, Rondebosch, about six miles out of Cape Town. At first he was employed as a hospital orderly, but after a fortnight was transferred to the surgery. The hospital was laid out with geometrical precision, and was kept clean by a gang of coolies; the sanitary arrangements were excellent, and showed a large amount of scientific ingenuity and intelligence. The various tents included, besides sick-wards, the surgery, a mortuary, a church, a *post-mortem* tent, an operating-theatre, an office, commissariat, and clothing stores, and the camp of the sisters, medical officer, and staff. There was also a completely equipped x-ray room built of corrugated iron, in charge of an x-ray expert. The surgery was an ordinary army marquee; two folding tables formed the dispensing counter and the dispensers' bedsteads at night. The drugs were arranged in Red Cross boxes round the sides of the tent; the bandages and dressings were stored in cases placed on their sides; the surgery was in charge of an army compounder holding the rank of sergeant. His knowledge of dispensing was very limited, but, said Mr. Richards, "I will give him the credit of teaching me that Nestlé's milk makes a good pill-exci-pient." Orderliness was the prevailing note here, as, indeed, it was everywhere else. There were forms telling what the surgery should contain and where the articles should be kept. There was a large poison-cupboard always kept locked, and the arrangements for storing and distinguishing poisons were far superior to some which prevail in many chemists' shops. There were the usual stock-mixtures. Work commenced at about 11 A.M., after the medical officer's visit; each ward had a prescription-book, in which the medical officer wrote his prescription and wants in the dressing department. These books the orderlies brought to the surgery in a large basket, in which the medicines were subsequently returned. After a month orders were received that the hospital was to proceed to Kroonstadt in the middle of the Free State. Striking the hospital, and transferring the patients to Woodstock and Wynberg, entailed a considerable amount of work, and it was not an easy matter to get the surgery packed up.

Being left behind for a time to dispense for some enteric-fever cases Mr. Richards found leisure to visit Cape Town

and the neighbourhood, but after a few days was able to proceed to Kroonstadt, which was reached after a weary journey. The speaker's dispensing duties commenced at a temporary hospital in the Dutch Reformed church, a box in the corner with a few drugs being the dispensary. These patients being disposed of, Mr. Richards continued his duties at No. 3 General Hospital, where the stock of drugs and hospital comforts compared favourably with many a home hospital. The hospital itself consisted of lines of marquees, two marquees lashed together forming a ward; there were six wards in a line, and the lines were divided into medical, surgical, and venereal; the enterics forming a camp of their own about 300 yards from the main camp. There was also a small camp for sick officers situate by our officers' quarters. The surgery, church, and stores formed a square which was used for parade-purposes. Salol and bismuth were much prescribed in enteric, and in general practice quinine, castor oil, cascara, and calomel were in great demand. The dispensers' duties were much taken up with dressing wounds not of a serious character, the ointment being made by stirring vaseline and powdered boric acid together in a jar with a stick. Tooth-extractions were also part of the compounders' duties, but towards the end of the campaign qualified dentists were attached to each hospital. In July 1901 Mr. Richards received orders to proceed to Durban to attach himself to the hospital ship *Simla*. The journey to Durban was through the country where so much fighting had taken place, and there were many evidences of the enormous obstacles the British troops had to contend with. The dispensing duties on board the *Simla* were not onerous, and there was plenty of time to indulge in the amusements which took place on board. Mr. Richards received his discharge a few days after his arrival at Southampton.

A number of interesting relics of the war were exhibited, consisting of all sorts of articles made by the Boer prisoners in the various camps—brooches, cuff-links, rulers, etc., worked in wood and stone—the property of the Hon. Secretary.

The President expressed his appreciation of Mr. Richards's paper. He was sure Mr. Richards had glossed over some of the real hardships and dilated chiefly on the pleasanter side of his arduous and interesting experience. Mr. Percy Carr thought it was a pity the army compounder had no settled rank. Could Mr. Richards explain why there was so little enteric in the war now in progress compared with the South African? Mr. Antcliffe asked if Mr. Richards would give his experience of the knowledge of the army compounder compared with the qualified dispenser. The Local Government Board now in nearly every case accept the discharged army compounder for the many hundreds of dispensers' appointments under their control. This was a serious matter for the qualified chemist.

Mr. Richards could not explain why there was so little enteric in Manchuria. The disease was caused in South Africa by the troops being too tired at the end of the day's march to boil their drinking-water. As to the army compounder, he is examined by the officer in charge of the hospital. The officer sits down with the Pharmacopœia in front of him and asks him the dose of certain medicines and without any reference to botany, etc. The questions were such as any apprentice could answer.

Mr. Antcliffe drew attention to the very serious effect this had on the position of the qualified chemists, who were placed in competition with men of this stamp without the slightest qualification. He thought this was a question which should be taken up very strongly by the Pharmaceutical Society.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Richards.

### Western Chemists' Association.

A WELL-ATTENDED MEETING of this Association was held at the Norfolk Hotel, London Street, Paddington, on February 15, the President, Mr. Frank A. Rogers, in the chair. Three new members were elected. A letter, regretting absence on account of the death of his father, was read from Mr. W. J. I. Philp. Mr. J. W. Bowen is ill with influenza and was unable to be present, and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Burton Middleton) is also ill.

Mr. Richard Robinson, jun., read a paper entitled

### UNSOPHISTICATED UNBELIEFS.

He began with an allusion to the so-called "compulsory curriculum." One of the unsophisticated unbeliefs that persistently assails his mind in unofficial moments is that

If Clause 10 of the draft Pharmacy Bill passes into law, will it give to the Council powers to provide a complete solution of existing educational difficulties?

He does not believe it will, but no indication has been given by the Pharmaceutical Council as to the nature of the curriculum to be imposed, or the manner in which it proposes to interpret or administer Clause 10; therefore he considered approval or disapproval premature. The same badly-worded clause enables the Council to authorise examiners to require from candidates "evidence of their having received systematic training in some University or other place for learning approved by the Council"; but unless a pharmacy be a "place for learning approved by the Council" no provision is made to remedy that defective training in practical pharmacy which examiners and Government Visitors deplore. The "Collegiate Curriculum" remedy usually prescribed by these critics he (Mr. Robinson) considered inefficient. Mr. R. H. Jones had last year said the three years' practical engagement in translation and dispensing of prescriptions insisted on in the by-laws is a perfunctory formality. The Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society described it as a myth, and he (the speaker) agreed that apprenticeship too often is. At many of the best-conducted London pharmacies apprentices are rarely taken—a thing which he regretted, believing that it is thoroughly professional and also "good business" to take apprentices. The proper place in which to learn practical pharmacy is not the college, but the shop, and he thought the Council recognised the potential value of apprenticeship by the wording of the last few lines of the new Clause 7. Mr. Robinson then proceeded to give a short account of the manner in which apprenticeship to pharmacy is regulated and supervised in Roumania, and thought it should be practicable even in this country to insist upon the production once a year, as in Germany, of notebooks certified by the master and showing what an apprentice had been doing, to arrange for a visit from a representative of the Pharmaceutical Society or the Board of Examiners whenever there is reason to believe that an apprentice is not being taught properly, and perhaps also to give a gentle reminder to those pharmacists whose apprentices show gross ignorance of pharmacy at the Minor examination. Clause 10 also authorises the Council to accept in lieu of the certificates of its own examiners certificates of competent skill and knowledge granted by "legally constituted pharmaceutical authorities in the United Kingdom or in any colony or possession thereof . . . provided that . . . the holder has received such systematic training as aforesaid." He (Mr. Robinson) thought there would be some difficulty in defining a "legally constituted pharmaceutical authority," and he saw some impracticability in accepting as sufficient evidence of "such systematic training as aforesaid" the fact that another body in some distant part of the Empire was satisfied with the candidate's scholastic history. He thought if the "one-portal" system of entry to the calling were broken down, pharmacy would not benefit. He further directed attention to faulty wording of the sentence in Clause 10 which gives to the examiners power "to divide any examination into two or more portions, with or without an interval of time between the same portions." An interval between the *different* portions is presumably meant. With regard to the registration of shops, Mr. Robinson thought it would be impossible to maintain a register in a state of reasonable accuracy under the system or to obtain penalties for non-registration set forth in the Bill. He contrasted Clauses 5 and 12, and asked how a place other than a shop could ever be entered on the register. A few explanatory words might with advantage be added to Clause 5 to make it clear what is or is not a "place within the meaning of the Act." The powers given to the Registrar by Clause 8 are ill-defined. It is not wise or reasonable to say that any person who refuses to answer any inquiries whatever which the Registrar may think fit to make shall be liable to a penalty of 5*l*. The scope of the inquiries should be restricted in the clause. Referring to Clause 3, and contrasting with it Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, Mr. Robinson said there had always been doubt as to the necessity for the actual

name of the proprietor appearing on poison labels, instead of the trading name of the firm, and the new clause makes interpretation no easier. In conclusion, he said he found great difficulty in believing that either the new Clause 7 or the old Clause 7 is consistent with the retention of Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and he suggested in the Pharmacy Bill such a modification of the "Widow's Clause" as would provide for one qualified executor, administrator, or trustee, so that the alleged difference in our treatment of companies and widows respectively could no longer be thrown in our teeth with any semblance of logic.

#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. J. F. Harrington, after referring to apprenticeship, explained that the object of Clause 5 is to exclude trading in poisons from covered vans and barrows.

Mr. Cofman spoke at great length on education and home-making of galenicals.

Mr. J. T. Barrett said he would like to see the Bloomsbury School of Pharmacy abolished altogether and the money subscribed to the Society spent in better ways, such as research. Speaking of apprentices, he said they should not be taken in purely agricultural businesses. He doubted whether it would pay West-end pharmacists to take them and train them. The Pharmacy Bill is not, he said, all that pharmacists want, and he thought the recent alterations gave it little better chance of passing. By-laws properly framed would give them all that is wanted.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said he was not able to enthuse about Clause 10. He had been wondering, while all the talk about education had been going on, what is suggested will happen to the man when he is trained. The pharmacy of the future has got to be what the public wants it to be. It is subject to the same economic laws as other trades or professions. With regard to Clause 7, it occurred to him that the last part of it, from "Pharmacy Act, 1868" onwards, was quite superfluous.

Mr. R. A. Robinson (President of the Pharmaceutical Society): It is the Transvaal clause.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said in that case the clause had been embodied from the Transvaal Act apparently without consideration of the preceding clauses or of the Pharmacy Act. With regard to the question "What is the name that is to go on the poison-label?" he believed that if it was enacted that the name of the actual registered seller had to appear, one-third of the registered chemists in the country would be up in arms.

Mr. R. A. Robinson, sen., said he had no doubt that the phraseology of the Bill was open to criticism, and he welcomed it. With reference to Clause 7, the Government would not accept their phraseology, and when it was pointed out to them that they had actually conceded the principle of qualified directorship to a Colony, they asked to be shown the clause. That done, the Council was then invited by the Government to submit a clause on the lines of the colonial clause, and the new Clause 7 was the result. He thought the question of phraseology, however, of minor importance provided they got the principle involved in the Bill carried.

The President, in closing the discussion, said West-end pharmacists cannot afford to look after apprentices, and he did not believe that the West-end of London was a proper place for the training of apprentices.

### Trade Notes.

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LTD., whose exhibits at the Cape Exhibition were described in our issue of January 14, have been awarded one silver and two gold medals.

THE ENGLISH PATENT-RIGHTS in the "Sterling" graduated measure (glass top screwing into an unbreakable base) are advertised in this issue for sale by Messrs. Neidlinger Bros., of New York.

SWEETENING PUBLIC LIFE.—In the hope that it may serve to add to the sweetness of debate, Messrs. John Mackintosh, Ltd., of Halifax, have sent a tin of their toffee to every member of Parliament.

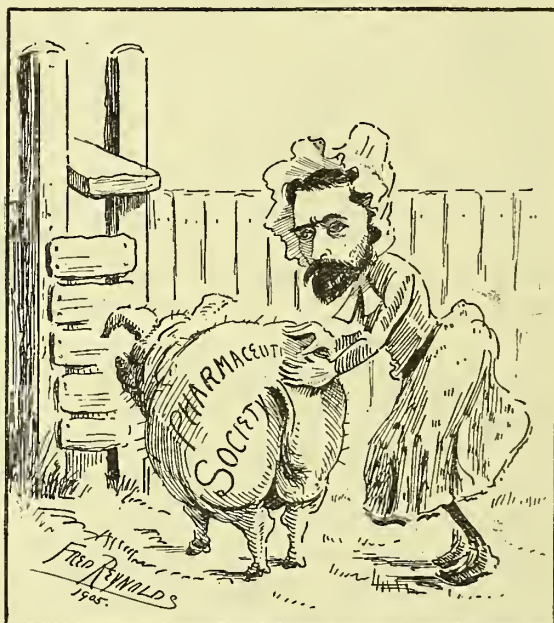
TOILET-PAPERS make an exceptionally good side-line for chemists and druggists. Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders &

Kemp, Ltd., carry a large choice in style and price, which they are illustrating in their advertisement this week.

A QUEEN'S PERFUME.—Mr. E. R. Biggleston, chemist and druggist, Canterbury, has been honoured with an order for a supply of the "John R. Hall" wood-violet perfume, of which he is proprietor, to be forwarded to Buckingham Palace for the use of her Majesty the Queen.

CASCARA TABLETS.—A correction of the advertisement of the Standard Tablet Co. in our last issue was received too late to be carried out. The company's present price for cascara tablets is 1s. 9d. per dozen twenty-five bottles in gross quantities, 11s. 6d. for six dozen, and 6s. for three dozen, carriage paid.

### The Kaleidoscope.



#### A Porcine Problem.

OH, good Mother Glinn had a fine fat pig.

And a superfine pig was she,  
She wouldn't do things that were *infra dig*.

For her sty was in Blooms-ber-ee;  
And she fed on the best that the students threw;  
On their ten-guinea slops she grew, and grew;  
The extent of her appetite no one knew,  
But her trough was a sight to see.

So the Glinn and the pig to Cardiff went  
(And a marvellous Glinn was she);  
Some company Games to circumvent  
(And broad grinned Blooms-ber-ee).

And the motherly Glinn in tearful tones,  
Unheeding watchful David's groans,  
Cried, "Come, piggy, come and rest your bones—  
Get over the stile with me."

But the Judge looked on with a thoughtful air  
(And a very good Judge was he),  
And he laid the soul of the company bare  
('Twas a one-man-compan-ee).

The path was narrow, the porker big,  
And he said, as he doubtfully scratched his wig,  
"It's a very small stile for a very big pig,  
But we'll see what—we shall see."

Is your precipitated sulphur all right? Try it by the Gutzeit test.

THE ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK, DIARY, AND ADVERTISER FOR 1905 sent out by Mr. S. Ell, chemist, Dunster, contains a lot of local views and in other respects is up to the standard of the twenty-seven annuals that have preceded the present one. Dunster marmalade is Mr. Ell's speciality, and is a good example of what a chemist can do who strikes out in new directions.

## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### Mr. Rymer Young

tags a text from Ruskin to his own despondent views on pharmaceutical education. According to the prophet, "Modern education for the most part signifies giving people the faculty of thinking wrong on every conceivable subject of importance to them." If this means only that if you teach people to think at all they become capable of thinking wrong, it is a truism not worth announcing; but if it means that modern education develops a tendency to think wrong, which is no doubt what the reader is expected to understand, the facts that Ruskin wrote the aphorism, and that the Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society endorses it, do not redeem it from absurdity. But the curious circumstance in connection with this quotation is that Mr. Young does not appear to perceive how it knocks the bottom out of the curriculum scheme which he has been at such pains to elaborate. His argument stands thus: Modern education misdirects the thinking faculty; therefore insist on every chemist and druggist having a lot more of it.

### Painful, Disgraceful, and Deplorable

are useful adjectives for one side to pelt the other with in the House of Commons or to apply to the present condition of Russia; but they are too lurid for employment in the curriculum discussion. If 70 per cent. of the candidates at an examination are incompetent, it is not disgraceful to reject them. It would be disgraceful if, being competent, any candidates were rejected. But this evidently is not a possible theory, for the Government visitors have testified to the fairness of the examination. Wherein, then, lies the disgrace which Mr. Young associates with the figures? Mr. Young himself points out why these candidates fail. It is because in the days of their apprenticeship they did not make blue pill and such-like preparations; and they did not make these because their employers found it cheaper to buy them ready made. It is difficult to attach any "disgrace" to either the apprentice or his master so far. But it is agreed that a certified chemist should know how blue pill and similar things are made. Therefore the prospective candidate gets the information as best he can. So far as I can see, the "disgrace" has not turned up yet. But he gets the required information in the shortest possible time and at the cheapest possible rate. This is where the italics are requisitioned, and here apparently is the essence of the offence. If the poor youth pleads that both time and money were very scant with him, and that he never intends to make blue pill as long as he lives, he only aggravates the deplorable depravity into which he has sunk.

### The Strenuous President

(read Robinson this time, not Roosevelt) is making the way of his successors uncommonly hard. If his record is to be maintained, athletic prowess will be as essential to the equipment of the wearer of the chain as mental vigour. But I am disappointed to find that even Mr. Robinson draws the line somewhere. He has told the London Chemists' Association that "he is not a candidate for Parliament." And why not, indeed? He has only at present his own businesses, the affairs of the London County Council, those of the Kensington Borough Council, the control of the Pharmaceutical Society, something at Tunbridge Wells, and a few magisterial duties to attend to; and he might just as well fill up his leisure time in the House of Commons. With him, Mr. Idris, Mr. Winfrey,

and Sir James Haslett in the next Parliament we should have quite a smart little pharmacy squad who could compel attention to our demands.

### All Fruit-trees

ought to be chemically washed before the end of February, and chemists ought to supply the chemicals for the washing. The "Caustic Wash" recommended by the Board of Agriculture is made by dissolving 1 lb. of caustic soda and 1 lb. of pearlash in water, adding  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. of soft soap, and making up to 10 gals. with water. This mixture should be sprayed all over the trees especially where there is any moss or lichen or old decaying bark. The hibernating haunts of the woolly aphis, of the codlin maggot, and of many other injurious insects are thus destroyed, scale insects are killed, and the eggs of the red spider and of the apple-sucker are destroyed just when the embryos are maturing. The operator should be cautioned to take care of his hands while using the spray.

### Arquebusade Water

must be nearly obsolete by this time, and Mr. Eyles's sale of his old bottle of it was a lucky transaction. But under the name of Eau (or Aqua or Tinctura) Vulneraria it was a popular application for wounds, bruises, and ulcers a century and more ago, and formulæ for it appear in most of the old Pharmacopœias. The fresh leaves or flowers of a score of aromatic plants, including angelica, balm, hyssop, rosemary, peppermint, rue, sage, and wormwood, were macerated and afterwards distilled. In Gray's "Supplement" a simplified formula is given, mint, angelica, and wormwood being the only herbs ordered, spirit of rosemary and oil of juniper being added. The name suggests a very ancient origin for the preparation, as the arquebus, the predecessor of the musket, was only in use during the sixteenth century. It may be assumed that the lotion was originally devised as an application for arquebus-wounds: this was antiseptic surgery in the days of the Tudors.

### The Grocers' Company

have the documents which contain the history of the drug-trade during a long period of its existence in this country. It was mentioned recently that that Company was authorised to weigh the original packages of drugs imported. It was also given power to garbel, search, examine, and prove these and other goods, including syrups, electuaries, plasters, and powders, all over the country. The Grocers' Company protected and supervised the drug-trade for some five centuries, and occasionally realised its responsibility. In the records of the Company are some interesting details of its dealings with its druggist brethren. For example, in 1561 there is a record of the seizure of some "bags and remnants of certeyne evil and naynte pepper." It does not appear that in this case the vendor was punished, but the evil pepper was ordered to be "conveyed over sea and sold." That was patriotism in the spacious Tudor days. The "dust of the evil pepper synamed ginger" was apparently not worth the freight, for it was ordered to be burned. The culprit in that case was evidently a wholesale grocer. On February 7, 1616, Michael Eason, apothecary and brother of the Company, was brought before the Court of the Company and convicted of having sold "divers sorts of apothecaries wares which on triall were found to be defective, corrupt, and unwholsom for man's body," and as an aggravation of the offence it was stated that he had sold some of these corrupt wares to Mr. Lownes, who was "the prince his highness apothecary." Michael Eason was despatched to the Poultry Comptoir, but for how long the record does not state.

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## Editorial Comments.

### Bromides and Iodides.

THE information given last week in our New York cable-gram to the effect that German make of potassium bromide was then offered on the American market at 15c. (7½d.) per lb. was received here with incredulity, and several people appear unable to realise the fact that such a break in prices has taken place. In giving the information we pointed out that German bromide-makers had probably retaliated upon the American makers, and this has since proved to be correct, as full particulars have now come to hand. The announcement came like a "bolt from the blue" in the form of a circular from the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. of New York, who intimated that they had been appointed sole agents of the German Bromine Syndicate for U.S.A. and Canada for the sale of their bromine and its salts. Accompanying the announcement was the following statement by the R. & H. Co.:

We beg to offer you for your legitimate wants, and none to be re-exported, subject to immediate acceptance:

Bromide of potassium, U.S.P., at 15c. per lb.

Bromide of sodium, " " 17c. "

Bromide of ammonium, " " 22c. "

packed in 100-lb. cases. Terms f.o.b. New York, net thirty days, or less 1 per cent. for cash in ten days. The first delivery to be made from prompt shipments from the other side; further deliveries can be made from stock which will be carried in New York.

Our excuse for giving these particulars in full is the fact that they bear the impress of truth, which on occasions like the present is difficult to get hold of, especially as cables have this week been received on this side stating that "potassium bromide is not to be bought at 15c. in America." The above prices show a reduction of quite 50 per cent. on those quoted by the American makers, and such an aggressive move on the part of the Germans is likely to lead to a further war of prices. It is the first time the German syndicate have appointed agents in U.S.A., and the fact that they have started slashing prices looks as if they were in earnest. There are at least four makers of bromides in the United States, and it is expected they will endeavour to come to terms quickly. It is suggested that the present move has been made in order to force the hands of the American makers. It is improbable that English buyers will be able to obtain any supplies of potassium bromide at 7½d. or anywhere near this figure; but what is to prevent resale parcels which have passed through several hands finding their way here? The market for bromides on this side has been in an abnormal condition since the reduction by 8½d. per lb. took place in the potash salt last October. At that time there was a rush to buy, and consumers purchased considerably more than their requirements in view of the low prices. Almost immediately the official price became nominal in the sense that several pence more had to be paid, and to-day the makers can only supply small lots for prompt delivery, as they are unwilling to buy more bromine than they can help. Now that the pressure in supplying the British market has been relieved somewhat, the German Bromine Syndicate has condescended to enter the lists with the American makers, who had meanwhile been dumping their surplus stocks in foreign markets at prices below those of the Germans. What effect the "war" will have on this market it is impossible to say, but if any reduction should take place it cannot be so great as 50 per cent.

For the third time within less than twelve months the Iodine Convention has advanced the price of crude iodine by 1½d. per oz. (making it 10½d. now for large contract lots),

and, as will be seen from our Trade Report, all preparations have followed to a corresponding extent. The advance came with its accustomed suddenness, and, so far as we can learn, there is no tangible reason for it, except that the competition of Japanese makers, which has always been a thorn in the flesh of the syndicate, is no longer an important factor in the situation, as it is said there have been no direct offers from that country for some time past. There are, of course, several parcels of Japanese potassium iodide in second-hands, holders of which have advanced their prices in sympathy with those of the syndicate. It must be admitted that prices are now dangerously high compared with recent years, and one wonders whether the syndicate is overreaching itself. With potassium iodide at 14s. 3d. and iodoform at 18s. 2d. the home demand is likely to keep within narrow limits; and as regards exports we are afraid Germany has had the lion's share of the Russo-Japanese war orders for these and other drugs. There is little sentiment about the Japanese, and they have nothing to learn in regard to the purchase of drugs and chemicals. Indeed, our information is to the effect that what usually suits other countries will not suit Japan.

### Standards and Tests.

THE movement in regard to better control of proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, so far as alleged adulteration of drugs is concerned, has advanced a step or two this week. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, at an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on Tuesday, gave a contrast of American Federal and State law, and that matters are no more satisfactory with our American cousins than with us is well shown by the New York correspondent of the "Times," who, telegraphing on Wednesday, says:

The House of Representatives a year ago passed the Pure Food Bill, a measure in the passage of which the whole country is interested, as it would do something to check the adulteration and poisoning of food, which goes on in America to an extent which to foreigners would appear almost incredible. It is now stated that the prospects of the Bill's passing the Senate are practically hopeless, the various special interests opposed to the measure being too powerful. The Bill, of course, will not be voted down; it will be allowed to die quietly, and the adulteration of food and the use of poisons in preservatives will go on as before, undermining the health of the American people.

Mr. Glyn-Jones's remarks paved the way for his recommendation that the administration of our law on the subject should be entrusted to a Board of Health, and thus taken out of the hands of the Board of Agriculture and the Board of Trade. The idea needs elaboration, but this is a good time to bring it forward, considering that the Government proposes to create a Ministry of Commerce out of the Board of Trade and other elements. The more important outcome of the discussion at Bloomsbury Square was not this, however, but an indication that the leaders of the Pharmaceutical Society are realising that their position in regard to all matters about drugs is somewhat responsible. Public authorities now seem to turn naturally to the Society when they want information or advice respecting any matter connected with drugs and chemicals. This is not exactly what the Charter and Acts of Parliament intended, but it is a stage in evolution at which it would be unwise to discourage consultations which may be to the advantage of all who are engaged in the drug-business. The representatives of wholesalers recognise the influence which the Society has as a statutory and quasi-Government body, and accordingly have asked the Society to move in regard to a Board of Reference. Mr. Charles Umney on Wednesday evening unearthed from

comparatively ancient history two instances in which the Society put its hand to the plough in this field of service, but the furrow has not yet been started! The position for beginning now is better, but not much, and will not be until the executive body and its officers throw away their myopic Society spectacles, and take a natural outlook upon the field of service in which the men holding their certificates are engaged. The President of the Society appears to realise this, and he has colleagues on the Council who will support him in a forward movement. Another contribution to the subject, but on the more technical side, was made at the evening meeting in Edinburgh on Wednesday. There Mr. D. B. Dott, Chairman of the North British Branch and one of the B.P. referees, made some pertinent observations on official tests, and the need for inserting in the preface of the Pharmacopœia something which may control the zeal of public analysts. Mr. Dott's wisdom is liberally sprinkled with sarcasm, but the truth of the matter is in it. Chemists and druggists have themselves to thank for much of the trouble that B.P. tests have brought upon them. A few years before the 1898 edition was published, there arose a notion among our leaders that the sale of B.P. preparations would be entrusted to registered chemists. At the same time there was a demand for greater stringency in the tests, more standardising, and more synonyms. Had the Pharmacopœia authorities acceded to all the demands the condition at present would have been worse than it is. Now the tendency is to undo the good as well as the resulting evil; and this has to be guarded against. We must not forget that the British Pharmacopœia is not an enemy to manufacturers, wholesalers, or retailers; and there is no need for dethroning it, or minimising its authority; but the representatives of chemists and druggists who are to take the first step in its revision next week start on their task with better knowledge of the work's possibilities—legal, medical, and pharmaceutical. If the Pharmaceutical Council works simultaneously on the legal side, there should be little difficulty in getting trade interests well conserved.

### Sheep-dips for Scab.

The formulæ recommended by the Board of Agriculture (see *C. & D.*, February 4, p. 204) do not seem to be giving universal satisfaction. One well-known authority, writing to us on the subject, says:

With the usual perversity of a Government Department the only remedies they have actually mentioned in their Order are three, every one of which is universally recognised by authorities either as injurious to the sheep or to the wool, or inefficient for scab-curing.

1. *Lime and Sulphur*.—This has brought more ruin to the wool in the countries using it than sheep-scab itself and all agencies put together. The Bradford Chamber of Commerce, in response to the direct request of the Agent-General for Cape Colony, passed a resolution on this subject in the following terms:

In reference to a letter from the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope asking for the opinion of the Chamber as to whether a lime-and-sulphur sheep-dip was injurious to Cape wool, the President stated the Wool Supply Committee had replied that such a dip was very detrimental to the wool.

2. *Carbolic Dips*.—These, though good insecticides, have no protective properties whatever, and it is protection that the sheep principally want. Where scab exists the eggs and insects are scattered about over the pasture, and unless a protective dip is used a cure is no sooner effected than a new outbreak occurs through contamination with these eggs and insects.

3. *Tobacco Dips*.—These are of uncertain strength, stain the wool, throw the sheep off their feed, and are guilty of a hundred other iniquities. This is just the reason why, even in countries where tobacco is grown on the farm, sheepmen have abandoned it in favour of more reliable and less deleterious remedies.

Our correspondent's criticism does not accord with the con-

clusions of the Departmental Committee which reported on this subject last August, except in regard to tobacco, which under no conditions makes a first-class dip. We understand that one of the aims of the Department was to supply formulæ for dips whose ingredients are not difficult to get as not being hedged round by poison-restrictions. The experiment now being made is one of exceptional interest, and, as the Order applies solely to 1905, it will be interesting to see what its outcome will be.

### Unqualified Branch-managers.

In our report of the Belfast case heard last week, the 1875 Act was mentioned. The offence was against Section 17 of the 1890 Amendment Act, which throws the responsibility of shops being properly managed upon the owners thereof. Unqualified persons (even assistants of qualified employers) selling poisons are got at by Section 30 of the 1875 Act, which is the same in principle as Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

## Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by  
Editor on Wednesday of each week.

### Saturday, February 18.

*Inter-Pharmacy Football League Match*, Metropolitan v. Westminster College, at Wormholt Farm.

### Tuesday, February 21.

*Bradford Chemists' Association*, Royal Hotel, at 9 P.M. Mr. T. Maben will give a lantern-lecture on "How Vaccines and Serums are Prepared."

### Wednesday, February 22.

*Public Dispensers' Association*, St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 8 P.M. Signorita Christopher Nweena will deliver her lecture, "My Impressions of Morocco: Eighteen Months in the Land of the Setting Sun." A collection of Moorish curios will be exhibited during the evening.

*Nottingham Chemists' Association*, Calvert's Café, Long Row, at 9 P.M. Mr. S. Royce on "The Ionisation Theory Applied to Pharmacy and Dispensing."

*Society of Chemist-Opticians*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. Dr. William Ettles will give a lantern-lecture on "How We See." There will be a Council-meeting of this Society at St. Bride's Institute at 5 P.M.

*Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association*, 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. Mr. J. R. Hill on "Back-shop Experiments" and "Botany in February."

*Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association*, Park Hotel. Ordinary meeting.

*Public Sale* of essence of beef, cocoa-powder, etc., at Brook's Wharf Sale-room, Upper Thames Street, E.C., at 2.30 P.M. (For full particulars see Coloured Supplement).

### Thursday, February 23.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 P.M. The President will read a paper on "The Chemist as a Consultant."

*Leeds Chemists' Association*, Grand Central Hotel, at 8.45 P.M. Mr. T. Maben's lantern-lecture on "Some Aspects of American Pharmacy."

*Barnsley Chemists' Association*, Royal Hotel, at 7 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

*Leicester Chemists' Association*, Winn's Café, Market Place, at 8.30 P.M. Annual general meeting.

*Cheltenham Chemists' Association*, 19 Promenade Villas, at 9 P.M. General meeting.

*School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, Balmoral Room, Trocadero, at 7.30 P.M. Annual dinner, Dr. A. P. Luff in the chair. Tickets are obtainable from the Hon. Secretaries of the Dinner Committee, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

### Friday, February 24.

*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Professor Marshall Ward, F.R.S., on "Fungi."

### Saturday, February 25.

*Inter-Pharmacy Football League Match*, Square v. Muter's College, at Wormholt Farm.

MR. JOHN C. UMNEY, F.C.S., of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark, S.E., has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Advertisers' Protection Society, Ltd.

## Personalities.

MR. MURRAY is publishing a popular account, by Mr. A. D. Hall, of the agricultural experiments which were carried out at Rothamsted, Herts, by the late Sir John Lawes and Sir Henry Gilbert during the sixty years 1843-1903.

It was Mr. Swan (Messrs. G. Whelpton & Sons) who replied to the toast of "The Committee" at the dinner of the Advertisers' Protection Society (not Mr. Ward), and the arrangements for the dinner were carried out by him and Mr. Hickisson.

MR. CHARLES TURNER, F.C.S., director of the Manchester College of Pharmacy, was a scientific witness in a case at the Manchester County Court on Monday, and gave evidence as to the effect of the presence of magnesium sulphates in saaten, and the effect of the contact of that material with iron and steel.

MR. C. GODDARD CLARKE, L.C.C., is to contest the Peckham division, in the interests of the Liberal party, at the next Parliamentary election. A portrait of Mr. Clarke appeared in the "Daily News" of February 13, together with an exhaustive record of his public services, from which we learn that Mr. Clarke has filled every possible post in Peckham save that of member. He has twice stood for Parliament—in 1895, when he fought Sir J. Blundell Maple, and in 1900, when he contested Mile End.

## Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

### THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Two or three days before Parliament reassembled the only subject which seemed to have any interest for politicians was the question as to when the dissolution was likely to take place. Some of the prophets predicted that the life of the Government would be a matter only of weeks or of days. This was the current expectation among a large section of members when they came together at St. Stephen's on Tuesday. It was the opinion prevailing right up to the moment of the formal opening of the session by the King. When the terms of the King's speech became known, however, opinion underwent a startling and almost dramatic change. The mention of a Redistribution Bill, coupled with Lord Lansdowne's statement in the course of the debate on the address in the House of Lords, that the Government might carry on the work of administration, not only through the present session but into the session of 1906, compelled even the most confident to admit that they had been rather hasty in their premises. The prevailing idea at Westminster now is that, accidents apart, there is no reason why the session should not run its normal course. From the Government point of view the chief danger lies in the fact that a large body of Unionist members, some eighty in number, are retiring from political life altogether at the next General Election. It is feared that these gentlemen may prove somewhat slack in their attendance at the House as the session advances, and that the Government may suffer at some snatch division a defeat which, if the issue were an important one, would almost make it incumbent upon them to resign. Barring this, however, the Unionists themselves are hopeful and confident.

### NEW BILLS.

Among the measures mentioned in the King's speech from the throne which the Government have promised to introduce is a Bill officially described as for "The Prevention of the Adulteration of Butter." Intimation is also made that proposals will be submitted to the House for improving the status of the Local Government Board and the Board of Trade, and for establishing a Minister of Commerce and Industry. This last is, of course, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee which was appointed to inquire into the subject, and which presented its report in the course of last session. The establishment of such a Ministry has been frequently advocated by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. The London Chamber of Commerce is to introduce three Bills, amongst them one dealing with trade-marks.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### EVENING MEETING.

A MEETING of the members of the Society was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on February 14, the President (Mr. R. A. Robinson) in the chair, the councillors supporting him being Mr. Walter Hills and Mr. A. C. Wootton. The attendance was not large. The President, in calling on Mr. Glyn-Jones to read his paper entitled

#### A COMPARISON OF THE METHODS IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN ENGLAND TO SECURE THE PURITY OF FOOD AND DRUGS,

said the lecturer combined an intimate knowledge of pharmacy with an equally intimate knowledge of the law.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said the idea of the paper originated from a series of reports on drug-adulteration in the United States which had been given to him by the Editor of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, and subsequently he got further information from the Editor of the "*American Druggist*." First the lecturer noted the power given by the Federal law to examine food and drugs at the ports of entry and to reject adulterated articles. The British Customs have only power to deal with foods, not drugs. The various States have laws of their own dealing with adulteration, those of Massachusetts being taken as typical. The standard for drugs is the United States Pharmacopœia, and the Board of Health have power to set up standards for unofficial drugs. The definitions in the U.S. laws are thorough, and leave nothing to chance. Reference was then made to special provisions in other States. In the case of baking-powder the label must state the acid ingredient employed (four States). In three States the label is required to give the name and address of manufacturer, and state the percentage of each ingredient present in notable quantity, whilst in two other States baking-powders containing alum must be labelled "This baking-powder contains alum" in prescribed type. Next the administration of the laws was touched upon, the general principles of the administration being to secure the conviction of the actual offender. Provision is made by the Board of Health to warn offenders; by such means much friction is avoided and the desired object secured. The Board may publish the name and full particulars of the goods of the adulterator, this power being exercised with much effect in the case of offenders outside the State. Extracts were then read from the official analyst, an anomaly being noted in the case of capsicums, which were found to be more adulterated when purchased from drug-stores than from grocers. Some intemperance cures, advertised to contain gold, only contained that metal as a pill-coating; whilst some proprietary tonics and bitters, recommended as temperance cures, were found to contain from 6 to 41.6 per cent. of alcohol. Diabetic foods were analysed which showed from 10 to 70 per cent. of starch. Statistics of drug-inspection were next dealt with, showing that in 1903 (in Massachusetts) 1,133 samples of drugs were examined, the percentage of adulteration being 41.6. In only one case was a prosecution taken, the drug being tincture of iodine made with wood-spirit, a conviction being secured. Among the other out-of-the-way provisions in the U.S. laws was one prohibiting (N. Dakota) the distribution of free samples of proprietary medicines; whilst in the State of Porto Rico it is a misdemeanour for any person putting up any drugs or medicines, or making up any prescription, to wilfully, negligently, or ignorantly omit to label the same, or put an untrue label, stamp, or other designation of contents upon any box, bottle, or other package containing any drugs or medicines, or substitute a different article for any article prescribed or ordered, or put up a greater or less quantity of any article than that prescribed or ordered, or otherwise deviate from the terms of the prescription or order which he undertakes to follow, in consequence of which human life or health

is endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanour, or, if death ensues, is guilty of a felony.

From the laws of the State of Utah the following was quoted on the responsibility of pharmacists: "The proprietors of all pharmacies shall be held responsible for the quality of all drugs and chemicals sold or dispensed at their respective places of business, except patent and proprietary preparations and articles sold in the original package of the manufacturer."

This part of the lecture was rather discursive, but led up to a statement of the flaws in the administration of the adulteration laws in this country. Briefly, these are as follows:

Multiplication of administrative authorities and absence of efficient general control by a Government Department having national jurisdiction. If this were corrected the competency of inspectors and of analysts would be enhanced.

The absence of definite standards.

The absence of fitting tribunals in so far as Courts of first instance are concerned.

The tendency throughout the Acts to make the retailer responsible, whether he is culpably negligent or not, and to convict him of a quasi-criminal offence.

The warranty difficulty.

When a case is dismissed on its merits, costs should follow the event as a matter of course.

The needed amendments and improvements in the adulteration laws were thus stated:

1. The creation of a Department of Public Health with a branch devoted to securing the purity of foods and drugs, and to which should be allotted the duty of administering the adulteration laws throughout the United Kingdom.

The Board should consist of representatives of the medical profession, analysts, pharmacists, agriculturists, and of experts representing manufacturers and distributors of our food-supply.

It should control inspection and analysis, and provide presumptive standards for all articles coming within the purview of the adulteration laws.

2. In addition to the power of prosecuting the retailer, power should be given the proposed Board enabling them to attack the sources of adulteration rather than the present practice by which the innocent retailer is often made a scapegoat. This might be done by means of regulations providing (1) efficient check upon the importation of food and drugs not properly marked and described. (2) The proper branding and marking of manufactured drugs and chemicals. (3) The publication of particulars of branded articles found not to be in accordance with law. (4) A warning to first offenders. (5) Instead of, or in addition to, the protection of a warranty a similar defence to that which the innocent retailer may set up under the Merchandise-marks Act should be open to the defendant.

The provision in the Merchandise-marks Act referred to is as follows:

It enables the defendant to escape if he proves

- (a) That, having taken all reasonable precautions against committing an offence against this Act, he had at the time of the commission of the alleged offence no reason to suspect the genuineness of the trade-mark, mark, or trade-description;

- (b) That on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecution he gave all the information in his power with respect to the persons from whom he obtained such goods or things; or

- (c) That otherwise he had acted innocently.

Mr. GLYN-JONES finally urged the Pharmaceutical Society to bring before the Government the necessity for amendment of the law so far as it pertains to the purity of drugs, and suggested that it is for them to take the initiative, as in his opinion the Society should have done years ago. The departments of the Government, legislators, and the public generally cannot be blamed for assuming that little is wrong if the Society, by its silence, appears satisfied. He further suggested that the Society appoint a committee, consisting of members of Council and others who have, perhaps, special knowledge on the subject, with a view to collecting information and formulating suggestions for the consideration of the Government. One practical suggestion he made, to carry out which there was no need to wait for any Act of Parliament. It was that the Committee which Mr. Walter Hills has been so successful in getting together, which has for its object the assistance of the Pharmacopœia authorities for the production of the Pharmacopœia, should immediately investigate any complaints made against the accuracy of the present monographs in the Pharmacopœia,

that it should report to the Medical Council the result of those investigations, and that the Society should urge the Council to publish by authority a statement of the necessary amendments without waiting for a new edition of the Pharmacopœia, and that upon subsequent reports of that Committee similar official notices should be immediately published. It would also be useful if the Society were to address the General Medical Council on the whole question of the Pharmacopœia as a standard under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. The General Medical Council should accept the position given to the Pharmacopœia by the Courts of law as a standard, and accept the responsibility of producing the Pharmacopœia with that as one of its objects, or it should repudiate the intention, so far as the General Medical Council is concerned, of producing standards for drugs for purposes of the adulteration laws.

#### THE DISCUSSION

was opened by

Mr. CHARLES UMNEY, who said he made no pretence to having a legal mind, but he had a knowledge of what had been done on this subject in the earlier days of the Society. Some thirty years ago the matter of spurious and adulterated drugs was brought forward in that lecture-theatre in consequence of a paper read at Liverpool. In the discussion he (the speaker) suggested that an inspector at the port of entry would be a good thing. He had, however, altered his opinion as to that, owing to a maturer acquaintance with the drug-market. Mr. Umney proceeded to speak of the Committee on the Sale of Spurious and Worthless Drugs which sat in 1883. The Committee consisted, among others, of Messrs. F. Barron, R. B. Barron, T. Farries, G. B. Francis, J. B. Herring, W. Hodgkinson, E. M. Holmes, E. Horner, F. Yates, and the speaker. The outcome of the meetings was the following general conclusions:

1. The importation and sale of adulterated as well as spurious and worthless drugs does not appear to be on the increase. This fact is probably in part due to the greater skill now possessed by wholesale dealers and pharmacists as a result of the advances made during recent years in the physical, chemical, and microscopical examination of many drugs. Effectual means of detecting sophistication and distinguishing the genuine from the spurious have been placed at the disposal of importers and wholesale and retail dealers in drugs.

2. That a few adulterated and spurious drugs belonging to a small class not easily assayed or tested by chemical methods occasionally find their way into commerce is undeniable, but occurrences of this kind do not appear to be so frequent as to require special powers to deal with them beyond those already to be found in the existing law.

3. With a view of preventing, as far as possible, the importation and distribution of adulterated, sophisticated, and spurious drugs, it seems desirable that the Council should annually appoint a standing committee, whose special duty it should be to receive information regarding such drugs, collect specimens, and have them carefully examined. A report of the results of its labours should be published periodically in the pharmaceutical Press.

Later on in the year it was thought desirable to have a Standing Committee on spurious drugs, and one was appointed. From that time this seems to have been a dead Committee, although a good deal should have been done by the Society in the interim. There never was a time in English pharmacy when purity of drugs was so general as it is now, and when pharmacists are so bent on providing everything in the best possible style. Not only has this had a good influence on pharmacy, but in Mincing Lane. For example, recently a parcel of spurious ipecacuanha was catalogued as ipecacuanha, but on the broker's attention being called to it he prefaced the sale with the announcement that the goods were only sold as "roots." In regard to the suggestion that such drugs should be destroyed, it should be remembered that the London market is not a terminus, but the turnpike of all the world; representatives of all nations buy in Mincing Lane. A parcel of cinchona from, say, South America might arrive rotten by contact with bilge water, but that would be no reason why it could not be used as a source of quinine. It is the same with nuxvomica as a source of strychnine; and even unbelliferous seeds in damaged condition might still yield unimpaired essential oils. Why his opinion had changed in regard to the appointment of an inspector was that that official would have the same difficulties as an inspector under the Sale of

Food and Drugs Acts; he would require a Reference Committee to decide many very knotty points.

#### A PUBLIC ANALYST'S VIEW.

Dr. S. RIDEAL said Mr. Glyn-Jones was wrong in saying that there were no references in the King's Speech to amendments of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. He (Dr. Rideal) noticed several references, such as the status of the Local Government Board and Board of Trade, the appointment of a Minister of Commerce and Industry, and the adulteration of butter, so that if this Government lasts long enough some of the questions under discussion may be settled. The chief point that ought to be considered was how far do the present Acts meet the difficulties mentioned by Mr. Glyn-Jones. As to the arbitrary manner in which the analyst and inspector carry out their duties, it should be remembered that they are officials of the Local Government Board, and are worried by that body and by the Board of Agriculture if a certain number of samples are not taken. It may be contended that it is the local authorities that do not do their duty, but it is the Local Government Board who should be blamed; that body has the power to enforce the Acts as well as power to set up standards for butter, milk, and margarine. As regards extraneous matters, such as preservatives in these foods, the Board of Agriculture could with a stroke of the pen issue regulations forbidding the use of boric acid or formalin if they so desired. It is the supreme authorities that need stimulating. The question of warranty is a great difficulty, the best solution being, perhaps, for the retailer to bear the conviction and have power to recover damages from the wholesaler or manufacturer. As to the British Pharmacopœia not being a standard, he would refer doubters to the preface of that work, where it is stated that

By the Medical Act of 1858, Section 54, it is enacted that "the General Council shall cause to be published under their direction a book containing a list of medicines and compounds and the manner of preparing them . . . and the General Council shall cause to be altered, amended, and republished such Pharmacopœia as often as they shall deem it necessary." The General Medical Council, it follows, could alter the tests for cod-liver oil if they chose, but as they (the Council) have not done so he (Dr. Rideal) contended that an Act of Parliament has said cod-liver oil must give a certain colour-reaction. It should be noted also that the Pharmacopœia is an Imperial one it being stated in the preface that the purpose of the book is

to afford to those members of the medical profession and those engaged in the preparation of medicines throughout the British Empire one standard and guide, whereby the nature and composition of substances to be used in medicine may be ascertained and determined.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and other trade papers publish new tests for cod-liver oil constantly, and the Pharmacopœia would need altering every week. Continuing, Dr. Rideal said he thought the practice of warning the retailer would be a good thing, but it is not provided for in the existing Acts. He referred also to the fact mentioned in one of the U.S. reports that cayenne pepper was of a lower standard when bought in a drug-store than it was when obtained from the grocer. Was this due to the standards fixed by the Board of Health?

Mr. J. T. BARRETT said he did not altogether agree with Mr. Umney as to the purity of drugs in this country. Chemists pay big prices for drugs to secure themselves against adulterated articles, but if all drugs are so pure why can drugs be bought at all prices? He would like to ask if anyone had ever known the Local Government Board to call on the local authority to take samples. [A Voice: "Oh, yes."] He (the speaker) had never known that course to be taken in his experience of many years. The man who decides what samples shall be taken is the inspector of nuisances, who certainly does not seem to be the man to take on such important functions. The present system is a loose one, and results in drugs being pure in one town and otherwise in a neighbouring town. Mr. Barrett concluded with the following aphorism: "Pay the best price for your drugs, see that you get the best article, and then you can defy any inspector that comes along."

Dr. S. RIDEAL asked to be allowed to correct his reference to the Pharmacopœia as Imperial; that, he now understood, was only a pious opinion of Dr. Attfield. As regards the constitution of a Court of Reference, at the time the com-

mittee on the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts was sitting the Society of Public Analysts suggested that experts from the various scientific societies should be represented on such a court.

#### MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE.

Mr. T. TYRER said that the Pharmacopœia had been quoted as an infallible book, but it would be within the recollection of those present that within a fortnight of the publication of the book there were quite a number of serious errors pointed out. It was to him a matter of regret that he had to defend the impossibility of arriving at a standard, and confess the inaccuracy of some of the tests, but that inaccurate tests should continue for ten years was nothing less than a disgrace. He was glad the Society intends taking practical measures as regards the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, although it was somewhat late in the day. He had always felt that the Society had never quite filled the place that from contact with many of the founders he had been led to imagine it should occupy. If now the Society rises to its opportunities, and adopts some of the suggestions before them, he could only say "Never too late to mend." It has been a much-debated subject as to the influence of such a prosperous body as the Pharmaceutical Society on the General Medical Council, but he thought the so-called standard of purity could be defined from two points of view. If taken literally, some of the standards would be found sadly wanting. The use of such a word as "slightest" he looked upon as the greatest possible mistake. The definition should be such that there can be no mistake as to what is intended, so that cases which are attacked would have the advantage of being on definite issues. As regards "chemically pure," it was pointed out by Mr. Hodgkin at the Conference in Edinburgh that if one paid for a pure article one deserved to get it. It was not common honesty to expect the perfection that is involved logically in standards fixed by the General Medical Council and not be willing to pay for it. So long as people will go into the cheapest market, so long will they stand the risk of being at a disadvantage in case of litigation. Mr. Tyrer went on to speak of the impossibility of obtaining anything chemically pure. Several elements have been in recent years discovered in the air which were never suspected to be there, and if, as science advances, such discoveries are made in the air, why not in other things? He (Mr. Tyrer) is at present engaged in investigating a certain substance which is thought to contain an element not previously found. The element can only be present in a quantity represented by the tenth place of a decimal. "Is that substance pure? No; chemical purity does not exist."

Mr. JOHN C. UMNEX said he would like to remove two slight misapprehensions which apparently existed in the minds of two previous speakers. The principal objection of Mr. C. Umney to the appointment of an Inspector of Drugs for the Port of London was that he would have to be vested with very curious powers and his task would be an extremely difficult one, in that he would be called upon to decide whether drugs were damaged or useless, or whether such drugs, not being suitable for pharmaceutical purposes, could be used for other purposes. This had no bearing whatever upon the supply of drugs by the wholesale druggist to the retail pharmacist. Dr. Rideal had said that he was sitting between two persons—father and son—whose views on the Pharmacopœia differed. This was not so, his father (Mr. Charles Umney) had always stated that the Pharmacopœia is a standard. So did he (the speaker), but *pro tanto*, and that the descriptions of the Pharmacopœia should not of necessity be only guided by the tests of the Pharmacopœia, nor should these tests be accepted really as the only ones. If it were so, how could prosecutions have been upheld for the sale of reduced iron containing arsenic, and phosphate of sodium containing arsenic, because in neither of the B.P. characters and tests of these drugs was there any reference to the presence of arsenic. Mr. Glyn-Jones had referred to the somewhat ambiguous statement of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association of New York regarding detection of adulteration. From a knowledge of the working of that Association he was quite convinced that the wording was intended to imply that the information was turned to "immediate profit" by distributing to its members such information as would at once lead to detection of the particular form of adulteration. He

did not agree with Mr. Glyn-Jones that a new Sale of Drugs Act should embody a clause similar to that in the Merchandise Marks Act providing for the non-conviction of the offender if he could prove innocence or ignorance. That would be distinctly retrograde, and the semi-professional position of the pharmacist demanded rather that he should not be entitled to plead ignorance or innocence. He must hold himself responsible for full knowledge of the things he handled. He (the speaker) welcomed the suggestion of the publication at once by the General Medical Council of details of such characters and tests contained in the present British Pharmacopœia as could not conveniently be compiled with; and he went further and suggested that it might be possible to compile at once a further digest of researches and criticisms on the lines of those compiled by Dr. Attfield and subsequently by the late Mr. Chattaway, and in the end of such digest it might be possible to include an appendix for the guidance of public analysts until such time as public analysts are required to have specific knowledge of pharmacy.

Mr. H. WIPPELL GADD thought that more exact and precise definitions, such as are contained in the United States Pharmacopœia, might with advantage be adopted in this country. When one gets into a fog with the tests of the British Pharmacopœia, the fog is often lifted by a reference to the United States Pharmacopœia. The suggestion for a Public Health Department was important. As to magistrates, he did not see why they should not be assisted by experts on the bench instead of having experts on either side swearing according to their brief. He could never understand the objection to condemning spurious drugs at the source. What, for instance, became of the spurious ipecacuanha mentioned by Mr. Umney? He hoped the discussion would not result in *odium analyticum*. The aim ought rather to be to get the co-operation of all kindred bodies to press for improvements in the working of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Mr. E. M. HOLMES said a good deal of the spurious ipecacuanha referred to went to France. As to the inaction of the Society since 1883 in the matter of spurious drugs, he would like to point out that the staff of the Society have published numerous notes on adulteration of drugs, which together would make a substantial contribution to the subject.

Mr. WALTER HILLS referred to the special committee of the 'eighties, which was just before he joined the council. He hoped the present committee would throw some light on this thorny subject. He mentioned also that the Committee of Referees of the Pharmacopœia meets next week, and hoped by means of this body to bring together the medical and pharmaceutical callings.

#### THE OPENER'S REPLY.

Mr. GLYN-JONES, replying, said he did not believe that anyone would say that the Pharmaceutical Society held a brief for the adulterator. Public analysts would find that the Society is always ready to place at their service its knowledge of the purity of drugs. That the Pharmacopœia is a standard is plain, and there is now no room for discussion. The Medical Act gave power to the General Council to provide a guide for the prescriber and dispenser, but that was long before the first Sale of Food and Drugs Act. A clause to make the B.P. a standard was before the Legislature in 1875, but was rejected. The B.P. was not intended to be anything more than a guide to the dispenser, and certainly not as a standard for ordinary articles of trade. A Board of Control could alter standards at any time. Think what would have happened if Mrs. Fowke had not been able to contest her cod-liver oil case; the seriousness of the position can be realised if it is remembered that a person convicted three times may be sent to prison. The fees paid to analysts by local authorities are too small; one could not expect an intricate analysis to be performed for 7s. 6d. Such miserable fees are some excuse for those analysts who in analysing camphorated oil just cook the oil and put down the loss as camphor. No one would suggest that importation of any drugs into this country should be stopped, but it ought to be the business of the Government to see that they are properly described. He suggested that the Society should ask the General Medical Council to give immediate effect to any alterations necessitated by inaccurate

tests, so that in case of prosecutions the B.P. repudiation of the test could be brought forward.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Glyn-Jones, and the meeting adjourned to the Examination Hall for refreshments.

#### NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING of the members of the North British Branch was held on February 15, at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, Mr. D. B. Dott presiding. Mr. Boa occupied the chair during the reading of the first paper on

#### THE SCOPE OF THE OFFICIAL TESTS, AND SOME NOTES ON THEIR REVISION,

By D. B. DOTT, PH.C., F.R.S.E.

Very little, he said, is stated in the preface to the Pharmacopœia in regard to tests and standards, but there is ample evidence that the compilation is not supposed to be infallible, that the tests are not always framed with mathematical accuracy, and that a certain amount of allowance and elasticity must be permitted in their application, according to the intelligent demands of the particular case. The book is not intended as a guide to public analysts, and requires some revision to adapt it to their special point of view. The errors of the Pharmacopœia are not very numerous: there are few mis-statements of fact, some inconsistencies, and several cases of a practically unattainable standard, which, for the most part, can be rectified in the next edition. But there are tests which are generally applicable yet liable to be vitiated under certain circumstances. It would probably be unwise to discard them, and it seems only necessary to add an explanatory note to guard against error. Indeed, such a note might frequently with advantage be appended to the tests. But however much care is exercised in the next and future editions, slight errors might enter, especially with new compounds. Consequently, it would be well to introduce a prefatory paragraph indicating the sense in which the tests are to be understood and applied. We have not only to consider the actual tests of the Pharmacopœia and the safeguards with which they should be surrounded. A long series of unofficial standards has been invented, and in Ireland such a compilation has received a quasi-official sanction, but the amateur set of standards of any Board or private individual may in many cases be mischievous and misleading in the hands of the public analyst. All the prosecutions for deficient liniment of camphor, compound tincture of benzoin, and many others, had been based on such inferred or invented tests. Little if anything would be gained by rendering official a host of extract percentages. In fine, this business of concocting standards and tests requires more circumspection than has sometimes been observed, and the editors of the Pharmacopœia might with good reason introduce a warning note that these so-called standards err by excess, sometimes by deficiency, and are in other cases no real guarantee of the quality of the preparation. At the same time, it might be stated as a kind of safeguard that all galenicals ought to contain the proportions of alcohol and soluble constituents that might reasonably be expected, having due regard to variation in materials, in methods of manipulation, and to inevitable loss in the processes of extraction. Probably some solubilities which are correctly determined according to a particular scientific method require revision from the practical dispenser's point of view. What is really wanted is to know how many volumes of a liquid are required to dissolve the unit weight of the substance under ordinary conditions. The raising of the strength of spirit in the 1898 Pharmacopœia increased its solvent power for many purposes, but lowered it for substances which are more soluble in water than in alcohol. Mr. Dott then submitted the following notes:

*Apomorphine Hydrochloride*.—The solubility in water is more fairly described as 1 in 53. The solubility in 90 per cent. alcohol might be given as 1 in 48.

*Morphine Acetate*.—Better described as 3 parts of water. The sentence about recrystallising from hot water might be deleted.

*Morphine Hydrochloride*.—This is better described as soluble in 25 parts of water, and 1 in 70 of alcohol (90 per cent.). It is impossible to obtain 1.51 grams of anhydrous morphine by precipitating with ammonia from 2 grams

of salt, because the alkaloid is more soluble in ammonia solution and in solution of ammonium salts than it is in water.

*Opium*.—Attention has already been called to the fact that in the official process for assaying powdered opium, an excessive proportion of filtrate is taken which must cause the determinations to come out not less than 2 per cent. above the truth—i.e., the estimated morphine will be one-fifth more than it ought to be.

It is rather curious that the process for tincture should differ essentially from that for powder. To keep the former in the same line, it should have been directed to evaporate the tincture to dryness, then to add the prescribed quantities of water, lime, etc. Instead of that, we are directed to make up to a definite volume with water, lime included, then to filter a proportion which was supposed to represent 50 per cent. of the tincture. But as the volume is made up to 85 instead of 82 (or thereby), the tincture is made to appear decidedly weaker than it really is. The error is in the opposite direction to that of the process for powder, and the methods are essentially distinct. There can be no doubt that they ought to be identical. The one must be assimilated to the other. This might be done by altering the process for opium estimation as follows: Take 8 grams of opium, triturate with 20 c.c. of warm water, transfer to a small calico filter, wash with successive portions of water, finally pressing the filter with its contents, so as practically to exhaust in 80 c.c. Add 3 grams slaked lime, allow to mix, and make up volume to 82 c.c. After thorough mixing, allow to stand half-an-hour, filter, collect 50 c.c. in a flask, add to the filtrate 5 c.c. alcohol and 30 c.c. of ether; slake the mixture, add 2 grams ammonium chloride, slake frequently during half an hour, set aside for eighteen hours, then decant the ether through two counterpoised filters, transfer the precipitate to the same, using water saturated with ether for this purpose; wash the filter twice or thrice with ether water, press in bibulous paper, dry at about 70° to 80° C., and weigh the precipitate. Titrate a weighed portion of the precipitate with decinormal acid, and calculate the equivalent of the whole precipitate to anhydrous morphine. To the number so obtained add 0.04, and multiply the sum by two. The product will represent the percentage of anhydrous morphine in the opium. In the case of tincture, evaporate 80 c.c. to 30 c.c., dilute (adding 3 grams slaked lime) to 82 c.c., and proceed further in same manner as described under opium. The number finally obtained will represent the proportion in grams of anhydrous morphine present in 100 c.c. of tincture.

#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. McDIARMID asked how long it took to dissolve one part of apomorphine hydrochloride in fifty-three parts of water. Squire gave one in fifty-six, and he himself had found difficulty in effecting solution, although it might be got by carrying in the pocket for three days. He once challenged the percentage of morphine in a sample of tincture of opium, and he had to give in because of a defect in the process not mentioned in the Pharmacopœia. The temperature at which the morphine-washing was conducted had to be closely watched, in case some of it might be washed away. Having alluded to the accurate estimate of strychnine in liquid extract of nux vomica, he said Mr. Dott's suggestions were on the lines of common sense. He thought pharmacists are tending to be too exacting in the matter of tests.

Mr. THOMSON spoke to the fact that a cork would give a colour in a chloroform bottle with sulphuric acid, but maintained that it was the duty of manufacturers to avoid such dangers, and put in the market a preparation above suspicion, otherwise it became very serious when the medical profession lost confidence in the chloroform supplied to them. He was surprised recently to find that some samples of liquid extract of nux vomica varied from 1 to 1.5 per cent. of strychnine. Unless one has had considerable experience in estimating nux vomica it is difficult to acquire the correct manipulation which gave good results. In the case of tincture of opium, the Pharmacopœia required them to find 0.65 gram of alkaloid in 100 c.c., and then add 0.1 gram to make up for loss by washing. He suggested that they should leave out the 0.1, and state that the tincture of opium was 0.65, and add a paragraph that this was equivalent to 0.75. He referred to the different results given by different operators with the same fluid in assaying.

Mr. HILL said he thought this paper would convince them that the General Medical Council were fortunate in having Mr. Dott as a member of their Pharmacopœia Committee. It was said by Mr. McDiarmid that common sense was the

dominant note of what Mr. Dott had said on this subject. He raised the very important question, that was very much to the front at present, in regard to the adoption of the Pharmacopœia as a standard in courts of law, by which the unfortunate chemist might be condemned to penalties without very much cause. He confessed he had always felt that the Food and Drugs Acts were driven to death, especially south of the Tweed, and that they were used in a way that never was intended. It was pretty well known that these Acts came into existence in consequence of the terrible revelations made by a Commission, acting under the auspices of the "Lancet," when they pointed out the gross frauds that were committed, and the dangerous substances that were sold to the public in the name of food and drugs; and it was to protect the public against these gross, palpable, and dangerous frauds that these Acts were brought into operation. One got the impression that chemists were made the happy hunting-ground of public analysts, who had either somewhat restless dispositions or had an ambition to make themselves notorious. One did not like to suggest that every man had to earn his salary, but that might come into consideration too. The prosecutions for camphorated oil where cotton-seed oil was used instead of olive oil, from the common-sense point of view were absurd. It was camphorated oil, even if it was made with cotton-seed oil, if it contained the full quantity of camphor. There was no need for a rigid adherence to the Pharmacopœial method, and if a substance like that was reasonably near what camphorated oil should be a sensible analyst would not advise a prosecution. Mr. Hill thoroughly agreed with the view that at this time of day there is a tendency to raise up finical standards and tests that really bordered on the region of the impracticable and nonsensical; therefore he welcomed a paper like this, which took such a plain, common-sense view, of the circumstances, and suggested that the Pharmacopœia should not be prostituted in the way it was under the Food and Drugs Acts. A warning such as Mr. Dott had suggested as an introductory paragraph would be a very great advantage and a very great good. There are quite a number of articles that never were intended to be sold commercially to the same high rigid standard of the Pharmacopœia, articles used not exclusively as medicines, but for technical and culinary purposes. These did not require to be within 100 per cent. of chemical purity, if these were free from fraudulent and dangerous adulteration. At the same time, he agreed that it was well to aim at a uniform standard in drugs. He quite understood Mr. McDiarmid when he referred to the uncertainties of the human frame, and the large doses prescribed by the medical profession. At the same time, when they were being instruments of precision, he thought it was well to have in view as near an approach to absolute uniformity as possible. If that aim was carried out with the common-sense view of Dr. Dott they would be delivered from many troubles.

Mr. Dott, in reply, said the official alkaloidal assay processes were so complicated as to require long detailed directions in the Pharmacopœia, which the ordinary pharmacist could hardly be expected to follow. Morphine estimations usually came out accurate, but strychnine was eminently unsatisfactory, and some rule should be laid down for washing the precipitate. The process for assaying ipecacuanha was not well defined, and different operators got divergent results. It was absurd to carry the percentage of alkaloid to the third place in decimals when no two workers agreed as to the second decimal place. He thought it was better to make an allowance for the morphine carried away in washing. He did not think the Pharmacopœial figures were correct, and in his paper he reduced it from 0.5 to 0.4.

Mr. Dott was thanked by the meeting. The next paper was on

#### INCOMPATIBILITY IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.

By JAMES P. GILMOUR.

This communication dealt at the outset with various views of incompatibility, erroneous and otherwise, special attention being directed to the fact that chemical incompatibility does not necessarily imply therapeutic inefficiency. It is, he considered, the duty of the dispenser to compound the prescription as given, unless the products of any interaction between incompatibles is dangerously toxic, or, assuming the original interacting substances to be designed to serve as

the basis of the combination, the products in question are absolutely inert or quite contrary in action to what is apparently required by the prescriber, provided always that due precautions be taken to ensure uniform dosage and diffusion of any insoluble or immiscible products formed in a given case. The author then gave examples of four classes:

I. *Examples of the postulate that the insolubility of a substance does not necessarily contraindicate its exhibition as a remedial agent.*

Incompatibility, as a condition favouring the formation of insoluble bodies before or after the administration of a preparation, is a practically negligible factor, since any of the most important therapeutical agents are also highly insoluble. As instances of this he mentioned calomel, calcium sulphate, and bismuth salts, besides many insoluble synthetic compounds—e.g., sulphonal, trional, phenacetin, acetanilide, and salol.

II. *Examples of the postulate that theoretical chemical incompatibility does not necessarily subvert the medicinal value of a combination.*

"Theoretical incompatibility" need not, and frequently does not, interfere with the combination or exhibition of the incompatibles specified, especially as long-continued practice has shown that many so-called incompatible mixtures are therapeutically active. Apomorphine hydrochloride, heroin hydrochloride, and alkaloids generally, with alkalies and other alkaloidal reagents, lead and opium, ergot and iron, liquor potassæ, and tincture of hyoscyamus, and digitalis with ferrous or ferric salts, are daily prescribed and dispensed in combination and seem fully to satisfy the prescriber's requirements. Several medical practitioners have assured the author that a mixture of heroin hydrochloride and ammonium carbonate produces the physiological effects of both compounds in bronchial catarrh, chronic bronchitis, etc., and that in appropriate cases better results are yielded by the combination than by the use of the salts separately.

III. *Examples of the dictum that the resultant of a mixture of incompatibles may have therapeutical properties similar to those of the original interacting components.*

The following illustrative prescriptions were submitted:

Liq. hyd. perchlor. ...	ʒiv.	Potass. iodid. ...	ʒiij.
Syr. ferri iod. ...	ʒiiss.	Sp. ammon. arom. ...	ʒvi.
Aquam ad ...	ʒiv.	Syr. ferri iodid. ...	ʒij.
		Dec. sarsæ co. ad ...	ʒviij.

The resemblance between the therapeutical action of mercuric chloride and biniodide is close. Ferrous carbonate and ammonium iodide are formed, but the physiological value of iron and iodine remains.

A laryngeal paint of cocaine hydrochloride, sodium bicarbonate, and acacia mucilage in water was also mentioned as an instance of the prescriber's intention to suspend the insoluble substance resulting.

The dispenser knew that the anæsthetic action of cocaine on the mucous membrane is more energetic if the surface be first painted with a solution of sodium bicarbonate.

IV. *Examples of the dictum that the final products of a mixture of incompatibles may have medicinal properties dissimilar to those presumably required by the prescriber.*

Examples of this series often present difficulties that can only be solved by ripe dispensing experience, or by that last resort of the capable dispenser, communication with the prescriber. The following are typical specimens:

Acid. sulph. dil. ...	ʒiv.	but a little sodium chloride	
Tr. opii ...	ʒiij.	and the undecomposed	
Mist. creta ad ...	ʒvi.	sodium bicarbonate, were	
The prescriber was greatly		rudely snubbed for their	
surprised to learn that		pains.	
chalk and vitriol would		Chloral hydrat. ...	gr.xcvj.
not agree. He said he had		Tr. digitalis ...	ʒiiss.
been prescribing the mix-		Liq. strychnin. ...	ʒxl.
ture for years in his own sur-		Glycerin. ...	ʒj.

The incompatibility here is physiological, as strychnine and chloral hydrate are said to be antagonistic. This is not the dispenser's business, but it is a case in which it might be of advantage to ascertain whether the prescriber had the antagonism clearly in view when he wrote the prescription.

Cocain. hydrochlor. gr.vi.  
Sodii bicarb. ... gr.xx.  
Aq. rosæ ad ... ʒij.

Cola per chartam.

Some dispensers who waited on the prescriber of this, and explained that the filtrate contained nothing

In concluding, Mr. Gilmour, referring to the relation of the prescriber to the question of incompatibility, said many of the otherwise avoidable perplexities and difficulties which harass the dispenser are due to the average prescriber's ignorance or forgetfulness of the elementary facts of chemical action and the first principles of the art of prescribing. For this the prescriber is not so much to blame as the system of medical education which relegates what is really one of the most important subjects of the course to a subsidiary position. If prescribing and its sister art, dispensing, are not to be numbered among the lost arts, the medical man of the future must receive a more thorough training in materia medica and practical pharmacy.

Mr. MACPHERSON spoke of the fine literary style of Mr. Gilmour's paper, and expressed the view that unless there was a dangerous combination they should dispense the prescription as it was given. There might be chemical without physiological incompatibility, and medical men did not care for incompatibility if they got the desired result. Mr. Gilmour's paper ought to be productive of much good, especially if it came under the notice of medical practitioners.

Mr. MCEWAN spoke of the great value of the paper, and said it emphasised what he had said last year, that a dispenser had no right to interfere with a prescription unless a dangerous combination arose.

Mr. BOA said that in the matter of incompatibility, while there was something to be said for it on the ground that the results might be quite satisfactory, still it had always occurred. It seemed to him that to prescribe incompatible mixtures was a very slovenly proceeding. Prescribing, to his mind, was a very fine art, and he was more than surprised that a greater number of medical men did not see that it was a very important part of their work. His own experience in dispensing had convinced him that a medical practitioner who prescribed well had a very strong pull over his neighbour who prescribed badly. A prescriber who prescribed well, even supposing his original facilities for learning his work were not equal to those of some of his neighbours, would come out top in the matter of everyday practice. They had a number of very good examples of such men amongst those who had gone into the ranks of medicine from pharmacy.

Mr. FORRET homologated the views stated by Mr. Gilmour.

Mr. GLASS said prescriptions are now much more complicated than they used to be, and he advocated a knowledge of therapeutics by the pharmacist.

Mr. CURRIE expressed the opinion that the tendency was towards simpler prescriptions.

Mr. HILL pointed out that calomel dissolves more readily than might be expected in an inorganic mixture such as is found in the stomach.

Mr. DOTT also spoke, and Mr. Gilmour replied. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Gilmour.

## Bankruptcy Report.

*Re* FREDERICK WELSTEAD, 204 Anerley Road, Anerley, Surrey, late 7 Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C., late Chemist, etc.—According to the Official Receiver's report on this case it appears that the act of bankruptcy on which the receiving order was made was the debtor's non-compliance with the requirements of a bankruptcy notice. The statement of affairs has not yet been filed, but at his preliminary examination the debtor stated that the amount of his unsecured indebtedness was 2,000*l.*, while the only assets he disclosed were book-debts of the faco-value of 2,000*l.* estimated by him to produce 60*l.* The furniture on the premises occupied by the debtor is said to belong to his wife, who is also stated to be the owner of the house. Since the preliminary examination was taken, however, the Official Receiver has received information relating to a chemist's business carried on by the debtor at 3 The Broadway, Ludgate Hill. The debtor stated that the money to purchase the stock was provided by his wife, but he has handed the keys of the premises to the Official Receiver, who is now in possession of the effects. The debtor stated that he is a medical practitioner, but that at the date of the receiving order he was not practising. At his preliminary examination debtor stated that he intended to bring forward a proposal, but no such proposal has been lodged with the Official Receiver.

## Legal Reports.

### Trade Law.

**Not "Pharmaceutical Formulas."**—In the City of London Court, on February 14 and 15, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Marion James & Ker, Ltd., Hackney, sued Messrs. Lewis Jameson & Co., 83 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., to recover five guineas which they had paid to the defendants for the working formula of a toilet-cream which the defendants guaranteed should be soft. It turned out to be hard, and the plaintiffs further alleged, it was useless, as it would not answer the purpose for which it was intended. Mr. T. H. Aldous appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. E. H. Coumbe for the defendants. Mr. Ernest James, one of the directors of the plaintiff company, said he was desirous of producing and putting on the market a cream like Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s. He asked the defendants to let him have a working formula according to sample sent, but when it came he could not produce the cream which he wanted from it. The formula was useless, as it did not even contain the ingredients which were in the original sample. Mr. J. J. Ker, another director, corroborated. Mr. F. Hudson Cox, analyst, formerly with the Vinolia Co., said the sample supplied by the defendants could not be made from the defendants' working formula. Mr. J. W. Ware, manufacturing chemist, and Mr. John Samuels, manager to Knowles & Perfect, chemists, Basinghall Street, gave evidence in support of the plaintiffs' case. Mr. Lewis Jameson, the defendant, said all he undertook to do was to send an analysis and advice, and that he had done. The plaintiffs were not entitled to the return of their money. Mr. Charles E. Sohn, analytical chemist, and Dr. Jackson, consulting chemist, Mecklenburgh Square, were called to support the defendants' case. Judge Lumley Smith, in giving judgment, said he was satisfied that the plaintiffs had not made out their claim, and judgment would be given for the defendants. A counterclaim had been raised for three guineas, part of a sum paid for a boot-polish recipe. The defendants had not made it out, and judgment would be given for the plaintiffs upon it. The parties had spent a great deal of time in abusing each other in court, but he had no doubt they would both do business together on most friendly terms.

### High Court Cases.

#### CHRISTY v. SHIRLEY.

THIS case was again mentioned on Friday, February 10, before Mr. Justice Farwell in the Chancery Division. Mr. Jenkins, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said there was a conflict of fact which he certainly could not ask his Lordship to deal with on the motion. He therefore asked that there should be no order on the motion except that the costs should be costs in the action. The learned counsel would probably agree.—Mr. Upjohn, K.C. (for the defendants): No. I am going to ask your Lordship to reserve the costs.—Mr. Jenkins: Very well.—Mr. Upjohn: I say the case is based on a deliberate misstatement.—His Lordship: You are entitled to have them reserved if you ask it.—Mr. Upjohn: It is certainly a case in which an early trial would suit everybody.

#### PROPERTY IN A PRESCRIPTION-BOOK.

MR. JUSTICE BUCKLEY had before him on February 10 a motion by Dr. W. J. Bell, formerly of the copartnership, Drs. Lloyd, Robinson & Bell, Peckham, S.E., that a prescription-book of the copartnership should be delivered by Dr. Lloyd, the custodian, to Mr. Langley, the receiver appointed to collect the partnership debts. Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., appeared for Dr. Bell, and Mr. Astbury, K.C., for Dr. Lloyd. From counsel's statements it appeared that the partnership was formed in February 1903; disputes arose, and Dr. Lloyd commenced an action for dissolution, which was settled on terms, one of these being that books of the partnership were to be handed to Mr. Langley, who said he did not require the prescription-books. Dr. Bell contended that they ought to be handed over to an independent person for mutual reference, but Dr. Lloyd maintained that seven-eighths of the prescriptions in the book were his own. His Lordship held that the books were assets of a partnership. If they were "effects," which might yet have to be decided, they belonged to Dr. Lloyd; if not, they would have to be sold, and the proceeds divided between the partners; but there was no sense in such a solution as that. He suggested that somebody should be employed to copy out each party's own prescriptions, then destroy the book, or arrange that

it should be placed with some independent person for any member of the firm to go to when he liked. Ultimately Mr. Astbury gave an undertaking on the lines indicated, each party to pay his own costs.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER.

At Preston on February 14, Betsy Hartley, provision dealer, was summoned for selling compound liquorice powder which the county analyst certified as containing 5 per cent. of maize starch and 3 per cent. of ground olive-stones. It was stated that defendant had served the liquorice powder as she had bought it. She had acted in good faith, believing it was pure, but she had no warranty from the wholesale dealers. The Presiding Magistrate said they were sorry defendant had not got a warranty, so that the real offender might have been reached. She was fined 5s. and costs.

### County Court Cases.

#### LIQUORICE CUTTINGS.

In the City of London Court on February 9, a claim was made by Messrs. S. V. Gould & Co., 9 Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, E.C., against Messrs. Barnes & Co., 65 Whitecross Street, E.C., for the balance of account for liquorice cuttings supplied. The plaintiffs' representative said that on January 28 they sent the defendants thirty-four boxes of cuttings, amounting in all to 2l. 6s. 9d. They had since had returned to them goods to the value of 1l. 14s. 3d., and had applied to the defendants on several occasions for the balance due, but it had not been paid. The defendant said he only owed the plaintiffs a sum of 5s. 6d., which amount he had tendered. The goods sent him had had to be returned because they were unfit for consumption. The Registrar made an order for the defendant to pay the costs upon the sum of 5s. 6d. he had paid into court.

#### CLAIM UPON A GUARANTEE.

In the City of London Court on February 9, Messrs. Scott & Co., tailors, of 64 Cheapside, E.C., sued Mr. John Ridsdale, 79 Arthur Street, King's Road, Chelsea, for 1l. 2s. 6d., balance due under a guarantee. The defendant said the debt was incurred by his deceased son, and was for a misfitting and wrongly lined coat. He could make no offer to the plaintiffs for payment of the debt. He was a chemist and druggist ruined through Harrod's Stores. He had no means, and sold candy in the gutter. He had at one time had a shop, but he was living in two rooms with his wife and child. An order was made for the defendant to pay 2s. a month.

### What is "Port" Wine?

JUDGMENT was delivered at Dublin on February 15 in the case in which William Holland, of Messrs. Smith, Woodhouse & Co., Great Tower Street, London, was the complainant, Messrs. McDonelly Bros., of Dublin, being the defendants. The summons charged the defendants with having sold to the plaintiff a bottle containing red wine not produced in or shipped from Portugal, to which the false trade description of "port" was applied, with intent to defraud. There was a second charge at the suit of William Douglas, of Mark Lane, London, for a similar offence. The Magistrate imposed a fine of 1l. in each case, with 5l. costs, holding that it would be contrary to all commercial morality to allow the vendors of a genuine article to be undersold by persons who did not hesitate to mis-describe their goods.

### Deed of Arrangement.

**Dixon, Charles Wesley**, trading as Dixon & Co., 3 Exchange Walk, and residing at Alfreton Road, Nottingham, Chemist. Trustee, Archibald G. Mellors, C.A., Nottingham. Dated, February 2; filed, February 7. Secured creditors, 4,558l.; liabilities unsecured, 1,137l. 4s. 9d.; estimated net assets, 665l. The following are among the creditors: Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., London (61l.);

Grossmith, London (13l.); Bush & Co., London (12l.); Shirley Bros., London (13l.); Carmichael & Co., London (16l.); Lofthouse & Saltmer, Hull (41l.); C. B. Payne, Leeds (14l.); Butler & Sons, Leicester (17l.); Gibson & Sons, Manchester (54l.); Newball & Mason, New Basford (41l.); Bleasdale, Ltd., York (10l.); Raimes & Co., York (67l.)

### Gazette.

#### Partnerships Dissolved.

**Humphreys, J., and Hodson, C. A.**, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, surgeon dentists.

**Maurice, O. C., Maurice, W. J., and Guilding, L. M.**, Reading, surgeons, etc., so far as regards O. C. Maurice.

#### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

##### RECEIVING ORDER.

**Grantham, Thomas William, and Arrowsmith, Frank James**, trading under the style of T. W. Grantham & Co., Bristol, dental-requisite dealers.

##### ADJUDICATION.

**Iley, John Joseph**, Syston, Leicestershire, chemist and stationer.

##### ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

**Showler, William Edward**, Freemantle, Hampshire, and Southampton, mineral-water manufacturer—discharge suspended for three months ending March 13, 1905.

THE FOLLOWING AMENDED NOTICE IS SUBSTITUTED FOR THAT PUBLISHED IN THE "LONDON GAZETTE" OF FEBRUARY 3, 1905.

**Quinn, James Cardwell**, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, master of science, analyst, assayer, and chemical engineer—discharge refused.

### New Companies & Company News.

**CO OPERATIVE BEES, LTD.**—Capital 2,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Ness, Cheshire, as A. Bee & Co., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in foreign and colonial produce, chemists, druggists, etc. A. K. Bulley is the first director. Qualification, one ordinary share.

**JOHN CRAVEN-BURLEIGH, LTD.**—Capital 3,000l., in 10s. shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 62 Great Russell Street, W.C., as "John Craven-Burleigh," and to carry on the business of hatters, manufacturers of patent medicines and proprietary articles, etc. No initial public issue. A. S. Neason is the first manager.

**THAMES VARNISH CO., LTD.**—Capital 18,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with E. H. Strange, E. Graham, and C. A. Pim, and to carry on the business of varnish, paint, enamel, cement, and chemical manufacturers and merchants, druggists, etc. Minimum cash subscription 2,854 shares. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Registered office, 75 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

**S. V. O'CONNOR, LTD.**—Registered in Dublin. Capital 100l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To practise, carry on, and manage the business of surgeon-dentists, general operators, and specialists in making, repairing, and storing teeth, etc. The first directors are S. V. O'Connor, 14 Selskar Street, Wexford, F.C.S., and P. F. Bogan, Tincurra House, Taghmon, gentleman. Qualification, five shares. Registered office, 14 Selskar Street, Wexford.

**LONDON OXIDE CO., LTD.**—Capital 10,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To adopt agreements (1) with C. D. Brindley, J. H. Loewe, and J. Brooks, and (2) with C. W. Hoar and the said J. H. Loewe and J. Brooks, and to carry on the business of chemical, oxide, and paint manufacturers and dealers, iron and metal manufacturers, etc. The first directors are C. D. Brindley (managing director), C. W. Hoar (chairman), and R. de Manin. Registered office, 9 Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.

**ABSORBA, LTD.**—Capital 10l., in 1s. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and vendors of patent medicines, drugs, surgical instruments and appliances, and all goods and articles usually dealt in by chemists, druggists, apothecaries, or surgeons. The first subscribers are: A. G. Field, 66 Russell Square, W.C., journalist; F. J. Fisher, Rush Holt, Uxbridge Common, journalist; E. Wilson, 25 Wakeman Road, Kensal Rise, N.W., clerk; E. Nibloe, 98 Chichill Road, N.W., clerk; H. A. Knox, 66 Hildrop Crescent, Camden Road, N.W., accountant; W. Donaldson, 4 Dointon Road, Balham, clerk; R. G. Barber, 29 Gowley Place, W., clerk. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 1 Featherstone Buildings, Holborn, W.C.

**KEMBALL BISHOP & Co., LTD.**—The report of the directors for 1904, submitted at the meeting on February 14, showed profit 11,532/. After various allowances (including managing directors' salaries and directors' fees 1,700/., and income-tax 290/.) 6,952/. remained, and a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the ordinary shares was declared, 577/., being carried forward.

**W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, LTD.**—The directors report that the accounts, after provision has been made for depreciation, etc., enable them to recommend a final dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended December 31 last, making, with the interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum already paid, 5 per cent. for the year.

**"SANITAS" Co., LTD.**—The directors have resolved to recommend the payment of a final dividend of 4½ per cent. and a bonus of ½ per cent., making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution for the year ended December 31, 1904, of 7½ per cent. per annum. It is also proposed to place the sum of 500/., to depreciation account and 1,500/., to the reserve fund, carrying forward 1,840/., 11s. 6d. to next year.

**T. & H. SMITH, LTD.**—The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the registered office in Edinburgh on February 9, Mr. H. Ewing Smith, managing director, presiding. The recommendations of the directors in their report to the shareholders (see *C. & D.*, February 11, p. 233) were unanimously agreed to. Mr. James Smiles was re-elected a director of the company, and Messrs. Rattray Bros. & Co., C.A., Glasgow, were reappointed auditors.

**B. J. EDWARDS & Co., LTD.**—In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Friday, February 3, an application was made to Mr. Justice Farwell for the appointment of a receiver and manager of B. J. Edwards & Co., Ltd., Ealing. Counsel stated that the plaintiff was the holder of the only first-mortgage debentures issued, which represented 3,000/. The company was formed in 1900 for the purpose of dealing in dry-plates and other photographic materials. There was at the time of the hearing a county court bailiff in possession under a judgment recovered in the county court for 17/. The business being a young one, it was desirable that it should be carried on. His Lordship appointed a receiver and manager, and directed that he should act at once.

**R. SCOTT THOMSON & Co., LTD.**—The directors of this company (whose headquarters are in Calcutta) report that they have got the company's books closed for the half-year ended September 30, 1904. A reference to *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of August 6, 1904 (p. 250), will show that the affairs of the company in the first half of the year were in a very unsatisfactory condition. The directors now state that the parties responsible for the irregularities are no longer in the company's service, and steps have been taken to ensure a better state of affairs in the future. Dr. J. M. Comley has been appointed manager of the company, and an improved method of working has been introduced. All the recommendations made by the auditors are receiving careful attention. With regard to a loss of Rs. 10,595 3s. 3p. as shown in the accounts, that figure, the directors state, is more or less approximate. Net sales for the half-year amounted to Rs. 90,436 4s. 3p., the margin of profit on which would ordinarily be inadequate to cover expenses. Despite this unsatisfactory result, the position of the company was better at the end of the last half-year than at that of the previous year by Rs. 29,712 10s., owing to errors in stocktaking in that year.

## Marriages.

**BADMAN—DE KOCH.**—At Cape Town, on January 19, William Robert Badman, chemist and druggist (Gt. Brit.), of Muizenburg, to Daisy De Koch.

**FARMER—MAUGHAN.**—At St. John's Church, Hackney, on February 14, Frederick Farmer (of Frederick Farmer & Co., proprietors of Farmer's vermin-exterminators), to Nellie, only daughter of the late Mr. W. J. Maughan, medicated-lozenge manufacturer, 363 Cambridge Road, E.

**MERRILEES—KEWNEY.**—At the Metropolitan Church, Cape Town, on January 19, Arthur Houldsworth Merrilees, chemist, Cape Town, to Ethel Mary, second daughter of Mr. F. J. Kewney, of Newlands.

**SMART—BUCHANAN.**—At Grange Parish Church, Edinburgh, on February 8, by the Rev. David Paul, D.D., minister of the parish, and the Rev. D. W. Forrest, D.D., of North Morningside United Free Church, Edinburgh, John Smart, Writer to the Signet, to Janet Aird, eldest daughter of Mr. James Buchanan, pharmaceutical chemist (Duncan, Flockhart & Co.), 3 Oswald Road, Edinburgh.

## Deaths.

**ARCHIBALD.**—At 9 Warwick Road, Workington, on February 7, Mr. George Tomlinson Archibald, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-three. Mr. Archibald gave up pharmacy in Workington in order to go to Australia, and on returning to England he resumed his residence at Workington. For some years he was a member of the School Board.

**BIENVENU.**—At Andover, on February 2, Mr. John Bienvenu, pharmaceutical chemist, aged sixty-seven.

**ELLIOTT.**—At Gorton Road, Reddish, Lancs, on February 4, Mr. Robert Elliott, chemist and druggist, aged sixty.

**JAMES.**—At Cheltenham, on February 7, Mr. Joseph James, chemist and druggist, aged sixty.

**LYON.**—At 16 Suffolk Street, Hull, on February 10, Mr. John Dickon Lyon, late of Messrs Allison, Johnson & Foster, manufacturing chemists, Blanket Row, Hull, aged seventy-five.

**PACE.**—At St. Blazey, Cornwall, on February 11, Mr. William Johnson Pace, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-two. Mr. Pace only recently retired from business, and was one of the most respected and popular men in the town. He was a son of the late Dr. Pace, and a grandson of the great Cornish singer, Charles Incedon, and for many years he had a very extensive medical practice, which he carried on in conjunction with the late Dr. A. P. Davis, of Fowey, relinquishing it in favour of Dr. E. T. S. Davis fifteen or sixteen years ago, since which time until June last he conducted a chemist and druggist business. During his time he was the medical officer to all the mines, quarries, works, and friendly societies in the town and district, and some years ago the stonemasons presented him with a very handsome clock as a token of esteem and respect.

**PARRY.**—The death occurred last week of Mr. Charles David Parry, of the old-established firm of Parry & Garnham, dispensing chemists, 18 Borough High Street, S.E.

**WEBB.**—At 430 Mile End Road, E., on February 2, Mr. Frederic John Webb, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-five.

## Recent Wills.

**EVANS.**—Mr. Edward Evans, of Bronwyflla, Wrexham, Denbigh, one of the founders of the firm of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, of Liverpool and London, J.P., Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Denbigh, one of the original members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and in 1899 President of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, who died on January 7, aged eighty-eight years, left estate of the gross value of 77,090/., 19s. 4d., with net personalty amounting to 62,086/., 1s. 10d. Probate of his will, which is dated July 21, 1896, with four codicils, the last dated August 14, 1902, has been granted to his sons, Mr. John James Evans, of Brackenwood, Bebington, Chester, Mr. Edward Evans of Spital Old Hall, Bromborough, Chester (director of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), Mr. P. William Paterson Evans, of Brentwood, Bidston, Birkenhead, Chester; and Mr. Arthur Ernest Evans of Vrondeg, Bronwyflla; and power is reserved to grant probate also to his son Mr. Alfred Bickerton Evans, who now resides in Montreal. The testator bequeathed 50/., each to the acting executors, 40/., to his cook, Jane Evans, and six months' wages to each servant who has been in his service for a period of two years, and three months' wages to each servant who has been in his service for less than two years. He bequeathed 100/., to each of his grandchildren living at his death, and in addition 250/., each to Charles Reginald Williams and Alice Rose Evelyn Williams, the children of his late daughter, Margaret Williams. He bequeathed 1,500/., each to his children other than his four sons, Edward, William, John, and Alfred, the legacy of any deceased child being taken by his or her issue; and to his son Arthur he bequeathed 5,000/., his partial blindness preventing him from following any business pursuits. To his daughter Edith Mary he left an annuity of 50/., to be paid to her so long as she is unmarried, and to her he also bequeathed legacies amounting to 1,500/.; and to his daughter Hannah Rose Jones he bequeathed 1,000/., and 1,000/., to his son-in-law Septimus Castle, with certain specific bequests. Mr. Evans directed that the Bronwyflla estate should be offered to his son Arthur for a sum of 17,300/., and he left the residue of his estate, subject to some conditions, to his children.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

#### Bethnal Green Sampled.

SIR,—It may be interesting to your readers to know that the subjoined prescription was presented, between 8 and 10 P.M. on January 18, by the food and drugs inspector, at the establishments of five chemists in Bethnal Green. Two admitted they had not sufficient cocaine in stock to dispense it; three others dispensed it, and the public analyst certifies that the prescription was correctly dispensed and consisted of pure cocaine hydrochloride. The inspector under the Act frequently purchases drugs from the chemists of Bethnal Green. Up to the present he has never found any sample not in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia.

Yours truly,

ALFRED P. BARNARD.

309 Hackney Road, N.E., February 14.

Mr. Roberts.

R Cocainæ hydrochlor. ... gr. xxiv.

Aqua destillata ad ... ʒiij.

Ft. M.

Sig.: To be applied to the painful surface, with a camel's-hair brush, as directed. Label "Poison."

#### Proposed Board of Reference.

SIR,—It is quite true that those who have spoken and written on this subject have not always the same conception of what the Board is to be and of what it is to do. It is equally true that it will be very difficult to construct a Board that shall be quite satisfactory to all parties. Perhaps the idea of a preliminary reference is more familiar to us in Scotland than it is in the South, as with us no prosecution can take place without the previous approval of the authority representing the Crown. Therefore it does not seem in the least degree extravagant to suggest that a matter affecting the good name and fame of a pharmacist or respectable tradesman should be first referred to the deliberate judgment of a competent Board, instead of being rashly rushed by an ill-informed and incompetent local authority. The proposed Board would not necessarily require more than two members—viz., a legal expert and an analytical expert—but it would no doubt more conveniently consist of four persons, with power to consult outside opinion as they should consider advisable. The old idea was the evolution of a large Board elected by various societies and authorities, the principal duty of which would consist in the compilation of an appalling list of standards and standard methods of analysis, which would in due course, by publication in the "Gazette" or otherwise, have the sanction of law. That is just the kind of thing that would lead to mischief. The subject is too large to discuss in the limits of a letter; but it may be said briefly that there is a twofold objection to legalised standards. If not fully authenticated (as frequently happens), grave injustice is the result; while, on the other hand, they lead to a watering-down and factitious make-up. No one will question that the earlier standards in milk-analysis led to many unjust convictions, and it is equally certain that some of the more recent official standards have taught the milk-sellers how much water they may add with safety. The proposed Board would no doubt have as complete a list of standards as possible for private reference. It would see that the certificate and other preliminaries were in proper form; that the analytical data (if correct) were sufficient to show a really serious adulteration or deficiency on which a prosecution might fairly be based; and generally, whether, in the public interest, there was reasonable ground for further proceedings.

Yours very truly,

Edinburgh, February 13.

D. B. DORT.

#### What is Essence of Peppermint?

SIR,—*Re* your note in this week's *C. & D.*, I always sell essence of peppermint 1 in 5. If an inspector of food and drugs asked for ess. peppermint, I should sell the same; it being perfectly legal unless he asked for B.P. Then I should sell spirit of peppermint, B.P. 1898. Yours truly,

M. MARSH.

SIR,—I usually give 1 in 5. When I was an apprentice we used to give 1 in 8.

Frome.

G. W. HODDER.

SIR,—In reply to your request *re* ess. peppermint, I invariably supply 1 to 5 strength for essence of peppermint. I would consider myself liable to prosecution were I to supply any other strength under that name. If I gave 1 to 10, then spt. of peppermint is what I would label it, and that I consider I am legally bound to do. I see also in the list of a leading house in the trade in this city quoted spt. of peppermint 4d. per oz., strong ess. peppermint 6d. oz., thus making a distinction between the two.

Faithfully yours,

JAMES D. CARSE.

SIR,—In answer to "Londoner," the essence of peppermint I sell is 1 of oil to 7 of 90-per-cent. alcohol.

Yours faithfully,

Sheerness-on-Sea.

W. L. BARRETT.

SIR,—I have always seen it sold 1 to 7, and have never altered it during my 25 years here.

Yours truly,

South Norwood.

J. R. (134/31.)

SIR,—In reply to your query *re* essence of peppermint, I beg to say that I have always made it 1 to 7. Should an inspector ask for essence of peppermint, are we not justified in supplying any strength, as spirit. menth. pip., B.P., is not said to be a synonym for ess. menth. pip.?

Yours faithfully,

Stratford, E.

J. E. E. (135/1.)

SIR,—I have always sold of a strength 1 in 8. Formerly at 6d. oz. now at 5d., but when ol. menth. pip. returns to reasonable price I intend to make the essence 1 in 10 and sell at 4d.

Bingham.

C. C. H. C. (134/14.)

SIR,—Ess. menthæ pip. as retailed—1 in 10.

Scarborough.

W. ARTHUR SENIOR.

SIR,—Essence of peppermint, 1 in 10.

Monkwearmouth.

E. R. CHERRETT.

SIR,—I give spt. menth. pip. B.P. 1898 (1 in 10).

Whitby.

JOHN BROOKS.

SIR,—When asked for, I supply spt. menth. pip., B.P.

Insch. N.B.

R. F. FARQUHAR.

SIR,—In reply to your query in the Correspondence Column of *C. & D.* this week *re* essence of peppermint, I have always since the 1898 B.P. was issued sold spt. menth. pip. 1 in 10 for the essence, as I conclude that took the place of the old essence 1—5. I shall be glad to hear which is right.

Yours faithfully,

Harrogate.

S. C. HALLIDAY.

SIR,—I always supply spt. menth. pip. of the Pharmacopœia 1898 (1 in 10), though we had bother with customers with this article and considerable friction over the B.P. lozenges when this edition came out.

Yours faithfully,

Hungerford.

THOS. W. HAZELBY.

SIR,—We always supply spt. menth. pip. of the 1898 B.P. 1 in 10. This strength also corresponds with Ger., U.S.A., and Jap. Pharmacopœias.

Ashton-under-Lyne.

J. J. NUTTALL.

Ess. menth. pip. } ess. oil 1

Ess. pulegii } S.V.R. 12.

The above are my formule.

Hull.

ALKALI (134/50.)

SIR,—My ess. peppermint for retail is 1 in 16. If an inspector asked for "spirit of peppermint," he would get B.P. 1898. If he asked for "essence," I should explain that it is not now in the Pharmacopœia, and ask which preparation he would have.—Yours,

WILTS (134/26.)

[Apparently the 1 in 10 has it. The object in removing the strong essence from the Pharmacopœia and strengthening the spirit was, we understand, to provide one preparation equally suitable for prescribing purposes and retail.—  
EDITOR.]

### "Matters Educational."

SIR,—The address given by the Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society at Manchester last week is of great interest to all who care for matters educational. The general outline of Mr. Rymer Young's scheme is excellent, and one notes with interest that it involves a concurrent curriculum. Mr. Young rightly insists on the absolute necessity of apprenticeship being actual, if it cannot always be ideal. He desires that an intermediate examination in scientific subjects be held at the completion of this period, and that preparation for this be made by compulsory attendance at classes, concurrently with the apprenticeship. The only defect in this plan seems to be the absence of practical chemistry from the syllabus of intermediate education and examination. Then a course of ten months' duration is to be spent in learning technical subjects at some school or college other than that at which the fundamental sciences have been learnt. One wonders why? Is pharmacy too sacred to be mixed with the common crowd, or are its mysteries too secret to bear the gaze of general college life? The aim of modern educationists is co-ordination, not separation into water-tight compartments. Moreover, presumably Mr. Young means a full-time course, and to this there are many objections, chiefly of an economic nature. If pure science can be taught concurrently with apprenticeship, surely technical subjects can be learnt concurrently with commercial practice. Indeed, it is doubtful if they can be learnt in any other way. May I suggest that the Vice-President modify his scheme somewhat as follows?—

- (a) Registration.
  - (b) An indentured apprenticeship.
  - (c) Concurrently with (b)
- A course of education at a recognised college or school.

#### First Year.

	Hours per week
Chemistry ... ..	2
Practical Chemistry ... ..	1½
Materia Medica ... ..	1
Physics ... ..	1
Botany ... ..	1
Practical Botany ... ..	1
	7½

Second and third years the same, but with an additional hour a week spent at practical botany instead of physics.

(d) The Intermediate examination; not necessarily conducted by the Pharmaceutical Society, and the examiners to be assisted by reports from the college or school at which the student has studied.

(e) A part-time course in technical subjects at some recognised college or school, preferably the same institution as that at which the preliminary scientific classes have been taken.

	Hours per week
Practical Chemistry ... ..	3
Practical Pharmacy ... ..	3
Pharmacy ... ..	1½
	7½

(f) The Final examination and doubtless the diploma.

Yours faithfully,

Exeter, February 13. H. WIPPELL GADD.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

J. S. (9/1).—The APPLE-JUICE should not be filtered through either magnesia or charcoal, but an inert substance like kieselguhr or kaolin. If this method is not successful, the juice will have to be heated to precipitate the mucilaginous matter which is causing the trouble.

C. S. C. (26/12).—(1) BLOCK STARCH ENAMEL.—The recipe given on p. 154 of the C. & D. Winter Number fairly represents your sample. (2) BLACK-BOOT POLISH.—This is the wax-and-soap polish now so general, the colouring-matter being nigrosin. A typical basis for the polish was given in the C. & D., July 30, 1904, p. 221.

Mansfield (84/20).—THE POWDER USED IN LARD-REFINING is intended to neutralise any acidity. Potassium carbonate answers better than the sodium salt.

H. E. C., New Zealand (87/5).—THE COLOURING FOR CARBOLIC TOOTH-POWDER is eosin, about 3 grains being required

for a pound of the powder. The eosin should be added to the basis in solution.

Sailor (91/26).—PAINT-REMOVER.—The liquid now coming into use for removing paint is composed of a solvent such as acetone and bisulphide of carbon, to which a small quantity of hard paraffin is added, with the idea of delaying evaporation. Formerly caustic-soda solutions were in vogue, but the corrosion of the wood which ensues on using such a solvent is objectionable. We note now that the greasy nature of the new paint solvent is not altogether appreciated, as the drying of paint on surfaces treated with this liquid is endangered.

Mero (86/37).—We must refer you to some text-book on SOAP-MAKING for the information you ask. Suitable works are Watt's "Art of Soap-making" (Lockwood), 7s. 6d., and Hurst's "Soaps" (Scott, Greenwood), 12s. 6d.

Veloce (99/61).—(1) Cod-liver oil would certainly be injured by much exposure to sunlight. (2) VETERINARY BOOKS.—See replies to "C. B. S." and "Eplau" in this issue.

W. R. (91/8).—METOL DIFFICULTY.—Did you read the letter by "C. C." in our issue of February 11, p. 258?

Hicks (106/69).—(1) VETERINARY TINCTURE OF MYRRH is prepared by macerating 1 oz. of aloes and 2 grains of myrrh in a pint of proof spirit. (2) TOBACCO-WATER for destroying aphides is made by infusing 2 lbs. of tobacco in 10 gals. of boiling water for four hours, and straining.

C. B. S. (93/27).—BOOKS ON HORSE-MEDICINE.—J. B. Gresswell, "Manual of Equine Medicine"; W. Robertson, "Text-book of Equine Medicine."

Felt Hat (93/6).—Lump French chalk is used for cleaning grey felt hats.

Eplau (133/15).—(1) BOOKS ON GENERAL VETERINARY MEDICINE.—W. Williams's "Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine"; T. Brown's "Complete Modern Farrier." (2) Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., advertise blackleg serum in the C. & D. Diary.

Pharmac. (136/32).—DUTIES OF A MINING CHEMIST.—In South Africa these are practically the same as elsewhere—namely, to assay ores, to check waste by periodical examination of all liquors, and to determine the purity of chemicals purchased for treatment. The qualifications for the position are purely personal and not necessarily dependent upon examinations, although it may be an advantage to anyone going out on "spec" to be an Associate or Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, and to have testimonials as to professional ability and good character.

Meyer (136/73).—Potassium iodide, caramel, and chloroform-water are said to be the constituents of the mixture.

Exmoor (131/34) and Cetaceum (130/35).—BALL-ROOM FLOOR-POLISH.—This is either powdered boric acid (6) with hard paraffin (1) or the proportions may be reversed. A little perfume is generally added. Powdered cataceum, which was much used some years ago, has gone out of use because it is dearer than the equally efficacious mixtures given above.

C. C. E. (129/26).—ANHYDROUS AMMONIA is prepared by compressing the gas in similar apparatus to that used for carbonic-acid gas. Anhydrous ammonia is used in the Carré & Linde ice-making machines. There are chapters on ammonia-compression in Williams's "Mechanical Refrigeration" (Whittaker) and Wallis-Taylor's "Refrigeration" (Lockwood). Lunge, in "Coal-tar and Ammonia" (Gurney & Jackson) also deals with the subject.

\* \* \* We regret that pressure on our space this week compels us to hold over a number of letters and replies to correspondents.

### Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.), will be esteemed.

38/60. Dealers in paper rats for window display.

137/32. Who are the makers of "Vitalite" loofah sock?

126/22. Who are the makers of Carlyle's prescription-books?

132/66. Name and address of makers of "Pax" and "Paxa Pillows."

129/46. Who are the makers of the "Invicta" spray, used by sanitary inspectors?

138/6. Who are the makers of "Crown Brand Hygienic Malted Food" for infants and invalids?

## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., February 16.

**B**USINESS in drugs and chemicals has shown an improvement this week in several directions, and although the markets are in no sense active the undertone is more healthy than has been the case for weeks past. The chief alteration has been a sudden and substantial advance in iodine and preparations. Quinine, under the influence of speculation and small shipments of bark, has improved by quite  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per oz. Japanese refined camphor has been the subject of quiet buying, and the prospect for higher prices is still good. New Norwegian cod-liver oil is being freely offered for forward delivery, and although fishing is not in full swing, the prospects are for a good yield of oil. Citric acid is very firm. The drug-auctions to-day consisted of new and old drugs, and the variations in value which have taken place since our last are given below :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Acid, hydro-cyanic	Acid citric	Gum arabic	Cascara
Gamboge	Cumin	(Scudan)	sagrada
Hyd biniod.	Quinine (sec. hands)	Jalap	Ginger
Iodine and all preps.	Rhubarb (H.D.)	Mace	Ipecacuanha
Linseed (common)	Sugar of milk	Orange-peel	(Rio and Cartag.)
Oil, cotton	Wax, bees' (Madag.)	Senega	Menthol
Wax, bees' (Jam.)			Oil pepper-mint (Jap. and H.G.H.)
			Pepper, white
			Petroleum

### Cablegrams.

**HAMBURG, February 16:**—Sugar of milk is firmer. Menthol is dull of sale and lower at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per kilo. Carnauba wax is firm.

**NEW YORK, February 16:**—Business is fairly brisk on this market. Opium has advanced to \$3 per lb. for drug-gists' by single cases, this price being 10c. dearer than last week. Peppermint oil continues weak at \$3.20 per lb. for oil in tins, and menthol is also weak and a shade easier at \$2.20 per lb. Citronella oil is dearer at 37c. per lb. for genuine. Cod-liver oil is dull of sale, and \$1 easier at \$42 per barrel for non-congealing oil. The reduction to 15c. in bromide of potassium, as noted last week, still holds good, and sodium bromide is still quoted 17c. per lb. Iodine and iodides are all higher, the price of the former being \$4.15 per lb.

**ACID, CITRIC,** is very firm at 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., at which price makers are doing business.

**ACID, HYDROCYANIC,** has been advanced to 8d. to 9d. for ordinary B.P. in bulk and 32s. per gross in 1-oz. bottles for B.P. *Scheele's* in bulk is 1s. 2d., and in 1-oz. bottles 36s. per gross.

**BROMIDES.**—Interesting information regarding the American bromide-market will be found on p. 276, and the matter is also referred to in our New York drug-letter.

**CINCHONA.**—At auction on Tuesday 1,214 packages were offered, of which about two-thirds were sold at an average unit of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., against 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. at the last auction.

The following table shows the quantity of bark offered and sold :

	Packages Offered	Packages Sold
East Indian cinchona ... ..	512	310
South American cinchona ... ..	393	381
Java cinchona ... ..	160	135
Ceylon cinchona ... ..	124	39
Red cinchona ... ..	25	—
	1,214	865

The following were the approximate quantities purchased by the principal buyers :

	Lbs.
The American and Italian factories ... ..	61,634
The Frankfort and Stuttgart factories ... ..	14,610
Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd. ... ..	13,232
Imperial Quinine Co. ... ..	12,560
The Brunswick factory ... ..	5,850
The Mannheim and Amsterdam factories ... ..	3,850
Druggists, etc. ... ..	19,554

Total quantity sold ... ..	131,290
Bought in or with drawn ... ..	73,127

Total quantity offered ... .. 234,417

The prices paid were as follows: **EAST INDIAN.**—Official, original stem chips 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., stem and shavings 5d., ordinary to good root 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., fair quill 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and renewed Ledgeriana stem chips 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. **CEYLON.**—Succirubra natural stem chips 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. **JAVA.**—Ledgeriana fair to good rich stem chips 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d., branch 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Hybrid, stem chips 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and branch 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Succimbra root 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, fair to good, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., broken 5d., and flat cultivated country-damaged 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

The auction to be held at Amsterdam on February 23 will consist of 7,990 bales and 658 cases, weighing 757,380 kilos, and containing 38,926 kilos. of quinine sulphate. The manufacturing bark contains an average of 5.62 per cent. quinine sulphate, against 5.31 per cent. for the January auction, and 5.27 per cent. for the ten auctions held in Amsterdam in 1904.

The shipments from Java during the first half of the month amounted to 128,000 Amst. lbs., against 386,000 Amst. lbs. last year, and 341,000 Amst. lbs. in 1903.

At the drug-auctions 42 serons of Loxa bark sold at from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8d. per lb. according to quality. A further lot of 8 serons of Loxa bark sold at from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. per lb. for broken quill, and for four bales of Huanuco 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was paid.

**GALLS.**—The high prices now asked for Persian has made business difficult. There are buyers of blue Persian at 85s. per cwt., but in view of small stocks holders ask 90s., and 75s. for greens. The c.i.f. quotation for Chinese is about 52s. 6d. per cwt.

**GLYCERIN.**—New business in the shape of contracts is at a standstill for the moment, and several agents are not in a position to quote. One firm of manufacturers have issued a new scale of prices in which they quote ton lots and upwards of double-distilled s.g. 1.260, in 10-cwt. drums, at 53 $\frac{1}{2}$  per ton, and smaller quantities at proportionately higher rates according to packing. 56-lb. tins in cases are quoted at 57s. per cwt. in ton lots, down to 60s. 6d. for 1-cwt. quantities.

**HYD. BINIOD.** has been advanced in sympathy with iodides.

**IODIDES.**—An advance of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. has taken place in the price of iodine since our last report, the Iodine Convention now quoting 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz., and on Monday the combined makers of iodide preparations issued a new scale of prices showing an advance of 1s. 9d. per lb. in the case of potassium iodide and 2s. 2d. for iodoform. The following are now the prices: *Potassium iodide*, in 1-cwt. lots 13s. 9d. per lb., 14-lb. lots 14s., and smaller wholesale quantities 14s. 3d. per lb. *Sodium iodide*, in 28-lb. lots 15s. 9d., and smaller wholesale lots 16s. *Ite-sublimed iodine* 16s. per lb. net for 28 lbs., and 16s. 3d. net for smaller quantities. *Iodoform*, crystals or powder, in 28-lb. lots 18s. 2d. net, and less quantity 18s. 5d. net.

**LEAD ACETATE.**—An advice from the Continent states that a further increase in price is quite probable owing to the upward tendency of raw materials.

**LYCOPodium** remains firm, with small sales of genuine double-sifted at 3s. 9d. per lb.

**OIL, CASTOR.**—The value of Calcutta seconds is  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb., but little business is reported.

**OIL, COD-LIVER.**—There is no appreciable alterations in the quotations to hand from Norway this week, a very general figure being 130s. for new oil for March-April shipment. Good old oil on the spot is worth about 140s., at which retail sales have been made. Writing on February 11 our Bergen correspondent states that owing to stormy weather the week has passed without any fishing. The weather has also prevented the fishermen from arriving at their appointed places. It is therefore hardly possible to give the numbers of the catch until next week. The arrivals of new oil are still trifling, and buyers are holding back. Prime new non-congealing cod-liver oil may now be quoted at 145s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 362 barrels, against 135 barrels at the same time last year. Further reports to hand from Lofoten confirm those we published last week, especially in regard to the fact that it is likely to be a good year for cod-liver oil. A report from Svolver, dated February 2, states that the cod-fishing is now beginning, and the best prospects are for a good season. Up to the present, however, the weather has hindered the fishing, but all indications point to the liver being richer in oil. A private advice from a firm of Bergen cod-liver oil brokers, dated February 11, states that "The tendency of the market is rather weak although the catch proceeds in a very unsatisfactory manner, owing to continued stormy weather. The cod is small, but fatter than last year. The liver is better, but all the same the new oil so far arrived is generally of inferior quality; there is very little first-class oil, which is in no way superior to that of the first arrivals of 1904. The oil, however, will no doubt improve later on when the first shipments from Lofoten come in. Holders of really good oil feel little inclined to sell at present quotations, expecting the market to improve. We quote for finest 1905 non-freezing Lofoten oil, to be shipped in April or sooner if possible, 142s. 6d. per barrel net, c.i.f. U.K. ports." A further advice from a firm of Bergen cod-liver oil manufacturers of February 11 states that "the first official reports this year regarding the fishery in Lofoten are now to hand, and state that the livers, though varying in condition, will this season no doubt turn out somewhat fatter than the two preceding years. The quantity of cod caught is still of little importance. We quote to-day without engagement: finest 1905 non-freezing steam-refined cod-liver oil at 130s. to 140s. per barrel f.r. Hull for February delivery. The first small lots of new oil from the North have now arrived, the quality of which is very fine. Twenty-five casks of Newfoundland oil, which were offered without reserve at the London drug-auction, had been sold privately.

**OIL, OLIVE.**—Fine Riviera oils for eating-purposes are quoted from 4s. 1d. to 4s. 7d., the latter price being for "virgin."

**OILS, ESSENTIAL.**—*Aniseed* oil continues without improvement, the spot value being 4s. 11d. *Cassia* oil is unaltered at from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. for 70 to 85 per cent. oil. *Citronella* oil on the spot is quoted 1s. 8d. in cases and 1s. 6d. in drums. *Bergamot* oil keeps very firm at from 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. *Lemon* is quoted 2s. 4d., and *Orange* 6s. 8d., c.i.f. Genuine *Sassafras* oil to arrive is quoted 2s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., and *Wintergreen* oil in tins is offered at 8s., c.i.f.

**OPIMUM.**—Very firm but quiet. Holders continue to ask very high prices, and in consequence little business has been done. Up to 9s. is quoted for good Smyrna and 10s. 6d. to 11s. for Tokats. Persian is extremely scarce, and higher prices are looked for in the absence of news concerning fresh arrivals; 14s. 6d. to 15s. is nearest value.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, February 11.**—Intense cold reigns all over the opium-growing districts, and it is now clear that the plants have suffered to a great extent. This, coupled with a good demand in Smyrna at advancing prices, has made holders very tenacious, and buying has become very difficult. The week's sales amount to 7 cases Karahissar at the parity of 7s. 6d. per lb.; 10 cases Hadjikeuy, at 9s.; 12 cases Zillies, at 8s. 4d.; 22 cases "Druggists," at 7s. 5d. per lb., f.o.b. The market is rising.

**QUININE.**—The better tone noticeable in this market during the past fortnight has continued, and the hopes of

speculators for a more active market have been considerably raised by the exceptionally small bark-shipments from Java for the first half of February. The market last week closed firm, with spot buyers at  $10\frac{3}{4}d.$ , but prices by Tuesday had advanced quite  $\frac{1}{4}d.$  per oz., a good business having been done at from  $10\frac{3}{4}d.$  to  $11\frac{1}{4}d.$  spot, March at  $11\frac{1}{4}d.$ , and May  $11\frac{1}{4}d.$  to  $11\frac{3}{4}d.$ , values closing firm at the higher prices on Wednesday. Some 70,000 oz. is said to have been sold and resold this week. Altogether the outlook is regarded as more favourable than it has been for many weeks past, and should an advance take place in the unit at Amsterdam next week, the recent improvement is more than likely to be maintained. To-day 10,000 ozs. May sold at  $11\frac{1}{4}d.$

**SCAMMONIUM.**—The stock of Smyrna firsts has been very much reduced of late, and holders are firm at 30s. per lb. Retail sales of seconds have been made at 22s.

**SEEDS.**—Dutch *Caravays* are firm at 24s. 6d. to 25s. per cwt. *Canary* is steady, but slow of sale, at 65s. to 66s. per qr. for Turkish, and at 70s. for Mazagan. Morocco *Coriander* sold at 36s. per cwt. at the spice-auctions on Wednesday, and privately small sales of Russian are reported at 30s., and of Bombay at 19s. per cwt. *Cumin* is firmer, 20s. per cwt. being now asked for Mogador, but Malta remains unchanged at 27s. 6d. per cwt. *Fenugreek* very quiet at 9s. per cwt. for small lots on the spot. A parcel of unsifted East India *Fennel* was offered at auction on Wednesday, but was bought in, a bid of 12s. per cwt. being submitted. *Linseed* is dearer for common kinds, but fine qualities are unchanged in price.

**SENEGA** is quoted 2s. 9d. to 2s. 9½d. per lb. on the spot, net, at which sales have been made.

**SHELLAC.**—A very quiet market with small spot sales at late rates, including fair TN Orange at 140s. per cwt., ordinary being quoted down to 130s. Free AC Garnet is worth about 140s. and 132s. 6d. to 135s. for blocky.

**SPERMACELE.**—American refined is now quoted 1s. per lb. on the spot.

**SPICES.**—At auction *Ginger* was lower, Cochín and Calicut selling, partly without reserve, at 13s. to 14s. for wormy washed rough, 18s. for brown Calicut, 28s. for small and medium native cut, and 32s. for medium ditto; Japan sold, without reserve, at 16s. for limes, being cheaper; common small Jamaica sold at 28s. 6d., and middling washed 37s. to 38s. per cwt. Fair Singapore *Pepper* sold at 5½d., and for greyish, without reserve, 5½d. was paid. Aleppy sold at 5½d. for fair, and brownish Tellicherry was bought in at 5½d. Privately sellers on the spot ask 5½d. for fair Singapore. Of *White pepper* at auction, a few sold at 7½d. for dull Singapore, fine A.L.P. was bought in at 9d., and good bold yellowish Banca sold at 9d.; fair limes Penang was bought in at 7½d. Privately fair Singapore can be had on the spot at 8d. and fair Penang at 7½d. Fair red Nyassaland *Chillies* sold at 38s., East Coast Africas were bought in at 37s. and Mombassa at 47s. for fair red and yellowish. *Nutmegs* and *Mace* were both quiet, and small sales of new selected *Cassia lignea* were made at 45s. At auction 128 bales of Zanzibar *Cloves* were offered, of which 23 sold, without reserve, on account of whom it may concern, at 4d. to 4½d. per lb. for fair. Privately a small spot business has been done at 4½d., and for delivery a very quiet market is reported, with sellers of March-May shipment at 4½d. and April-June 4½d. per lb., being easier.

**SUGAR OF MILK.**—Best American powder is firm at 57s. 6d. per cwt.

**TRAGACANTH.**—There has again been a good demand at prices a shade lower, especially for the Persian descriptions, but for the low qualities of Baghdad full prices have been realised. The following are the quotations: Firsts 14l. to 14l. 10s., seconds 13l. 10s. to 13l. 15s., thirds 11l. 15s. to 13l., fourths 8l. 10s. to 11l., and yellow 7l. to 8l. 5s. per cwt.

### London Drug-auctions.

At the auction of new and old drugs held to-day a moderate amount of business was done considering the depression that exists privately. Cape aloes sold at full-up prices, Socotrine being neglected. Buchu continues easy under the influence of large offerings, and for fine Sumatra benzoin previous rates were barely maintained. Ceylon coea leaves were steady and cardamoms sold at easier prices for bold, the medium sizes

being irregular and occasionally a little firmer. The supplies of Japanese refined camphor were practically all bought in. Cascara sagrada met a decline of 2s. per cwt. on further sales without reserve. Dragon's blood is very firm, and high prices were paid for good quality. Gamboge is irregular, and Jamaica honey remains cheap. Jalap and ipecacuanha were easier, the latter declining at least 3d. per lb. Myrrh is very scarce but not wanted. Menthol was 3d. to 6d. per lb. lower, and for nux vomica steady rates were paid. Further forced sales of peppermint oil were made and prices are again lower, Japanese being 3d. to 6d. and H.G.H. 1s. to 1s. 6d. cheaper. Rhubarb tends higher, especially in the case of High-dried. The prices paid for Tinnevely senna showed no alteration. Jamaica sarsaparilla was not offered; other qualities showed no change. Jamaica wax was 2s. 6d. dearer, and Madagascar sold at firmer prices. The following table shows the amounts of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite .....	10	0	Lime-juice.....	10	10
Aloes—			Liquorice-root.....	30	30
Cape .....	39	29	Menthol.....	23	23
Socotrine .....	12	0	Musk-seed.....	7	0
Aniseed .....	75	0	Musk-skins .....	1	0
Annatto-seed .....	18	0	Myrrh .....	9	0
Antimony .....	50	0	Nux vomica .....	181	13
Asafetida .....	28	0	Oil—		
Balsam, Copaiba .....	1	1	bay .....	2	0
Benzoin—			camphor.....	2	0
Palembang .....	25	0	castor (E.I.).....	45	*45
Siam .....	11	0	cinnamon-leaf .....	2	0
Sumatra.....	134	22	citronella .....	25	0
Buchu.....	81	22	cod-liver.....	35	*25
Calumba .....	5	0	eucalyptus.....	110	0
Camphor (Jap. ref.) .....	82	0	lemongrass .....	22	0
Canella alba.....	5	0	neroli .....	2	2
Cannabis indica .....	20	0	nutmeg .....	2	0
Cantharides .....	9	0	patchouli .....	25	0
Cardamoms .....	334	111	peppermint .....	55	50
Cascara sagrada .....	641	641	rose (pots).....	6	0
Cascarilla .....	11	0	wood .....	58	0
Cashew-nuts.....	32	0	Orange-peel .....	64	3
Cassia fistula .....	10	0	Orris .....	10	10
Castorum .....	1	0	Papain .....	4	0
Cinchona .....	74	64	Pareira brava .....	38	0
Coca-leaves .....	31	19	Patchouli-leaves .....	9	0
Colocynth (Span.) .....	2	2	Pepper, cayenne .....	2	0
Cubebs .....	20	0	Poppy-heads .....	100	100
Cumin-seed .....	23	0	Rhatany .....	54	0
Dragon's blood.....	15	5	Rhubarb—		
Elemi .....	20	0	China .....	62	32
Ergot .....	12	10	English .....	15	0
Fenugreek .....	10	0	Rose-leaves .....	2	0
Galangal .....	40	20	Sarsaparilla .....	55	14
Gamboge .....	13	5	Sassafras beans .....	2	0
Gentian .....	4	4	Scabiac .....	29	0
Guaiacum .....	2	0	Seedlac .....	47	0
Gum arabic .....	99	37	Senega .....	3	0
Henbane ext. ....	6	6	Senna—		
Henbane-leaves .....	14	14	Tinnevely.....	304	288
Honey—			Sesame seed.....	25	0
Jamaica .....	262	149	Soy .....	24	0
New Zealand .....	30	0	Sticklac .....	29	1
Queensland .....	10	10	Tamarinds .....	67	10
Insect-flowers .....	25	0	Tonka-beans.....	16	3
Ipecacuanha—			Turmeric .....	230	72
Cartagena .....	10	1	Wax (bees')—		
Rio (Matto Grosso) .....	28	3	East Indian .....	103	0
Rio (Minas) .....	10	0	Jamaica .....	8	6
Jalap .....	13	5	Madagascar .....	72	57
Kamala .....	5	0	Morocco .....	9	0
Kola .....	12	3	Nyassaland .....	1	0
Lime-juice (conc. W.I.) .....	1	0	Zanzibar .....	53	0
			Wax, Carnauba .....	67	0
			Wax, Japanese .....	75	0

\*Sold privately.

**ACONITE.**—Ten bales of genuine *Napellus* root were held for 38s. per cwt., the highest obtainable bid being 35s. Privately German *Napellus* is quoted 37s. per cwt. c.i.f., and Japanese is worth about 38s.

**ALOES.**—Cape aloes sold at steady prices compared with the previous auctions. Good hard bright brought from 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. per cwt. Fair seconds, slightly cindery, sold at 23s. 6d., dullish and ullaged at 21s. to 22s., and common, mixed with sand, 10s. to 15s. per cwt. Good hard Socotrine were held at 75s. in kegs.

**BENZOIN.**—Business was mostly confined to the fine qualities of Sumatra, which sold at about steady prices,

some 20 cases finding buyers at the uniform figure of 8l. 5s. per cwt. for fine almondy seconds, well packed, and of storax flavour. Two cases of fair seconds of old fracture sold without reserve at 6l. 10s. A bid of 20l. per cwt. is to be submitted for four cases of small to bold loose pale Siam almonds of fragrant odour. Eleven cases of unsorted Saigon were taken out without mention of price, and for Palembang the best bid was 39s.

**BUCHU.**—Although a large supply was offered, prices showed little alteration, 7½d. per lb. being paid for a few lots of good green round leaf. Faded and yellowish leaf sold at 5½d. to 5¾d. Some six bales had been sold prior to the auctions.

**CAMPHOR.**—There has been a fair amount of quiet buying recently in Japanese refined camphor, those concerned in it endeavouring to keep the prices and particulars from being reported. It is said that altogether some 300 cases of Japanese tablets have been sold this week, and the market is firmer in consequence. Apart from the above, 1-oz. tablets have been sold at 2s. 10d. and ¼-oz. at 2s. 11d. in retail quantities. In the drug-auctions 33 cases of Japanese refined tablets (9 to the ounce) were held at 2s. 10d., and for 17 cases (8 to the ounce) no price was mentioned. Other parcels of 1-oz. tablets were limited at 2s. 10d. per lb.

**CARDAMOMS.**—About one-third of the offerings was disposed of, the bold sizes selling at rather easier prices, while medium and small sizes brought occasionally higher prices. The following prices were paid: Ceylon-Mysore: Good bold pale, 2s.; good bold pale, slightly open, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.; bold and medium palish to pale, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; medium pale, 1½d. to 1s.; medium and small palish, 8d. to 8½d., subject; small palish, 6½d. to 7½d.; ordinary to fair brown and split and pickings, 6½d. to 8d. Five cases of *Seed* brought 10½d. per lb., subject, and other lots sold at 10d. Good Native wild realised 1s. 6d. per lb.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Compared with the sales a fortnight ago, the prices paid to-day for the 2 parcels offered "without reserve" were from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. lower; 492 bags of a roughish dull parcel of new crop, imported in January, 1905, sold at 25s. 6d., with one lot at 25s. per cwt., and for 149 bags of fair two-year-old bark 28s. to 28s. 6d. was paid, these prices being gross for net—no discount.

**COCA-LEAVES.**—About steady, 14 cases of Ceylon selling at 1s. 1d. for good bright green and 1s. for fair. Common brown leaves were held for 9d. per lb.

**COLOCYNTH.**—Two packages of Spanish sold at 10d. per lb. for fair palish to ordinary dull apple.

**DRAGON'S-BLOOD.**—Very firm. Of 4 cases of fine bright rather seedy lump 1 sold at 10l. 10s. per cwt., and for a case of fair lump 9l. 5s. was paid. Two cases from another catalogue brought 10l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. for fine bright but seedy lump. Zanzibar dust had been sold privately at 40s., at which price 2 cases were held in auction. Zanzibar drop is scarce and wanted.

**ERGOT.**—Fine bold sound Spanish sold at 1s. 8d., and for another lot of 7 bags 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. was paid.

**GALANGAL.**—Twenty bags of fair sold, without reserve, at 9s. per cwt.

**GAMBOGE** sold at very irregular prices. A parcel of five cases imported direct from New York partly sold at from 21l. 2s. 6d. to 21l. 5s. per cwt. for loose dry Siam pipe mostly with bright orange fracture, these prices marking an advance of about 25s. per cwt. For slightly blocky pipe a bid of 19l. 12s. 6d. was refused. A further three boxes imported from Singapore, however, sold at a much lower figure, 19l. 5s. being paid for a box of good but slightly run and very damp pipe. Blocky ditto of fair colour sold at 17l. 10s. and for common pickings 16l. 5s. per cwt. was paid.

**GENTIAN.**—An odd lot of fair dry but chumpy root from Liverpool sold at 16s. 6d. per cwt.

**GUM ARABIC.**—For small to bold reddish sifted Aden 22s. was the limit, and a package of dark brown blocky Barbary sold at 19s. 6d. without reserve. A case of good third picked Trieste gum sold at 77s. per cwt., subject. Good Soudan sorts (36) sold without reserve at 24s. to 25s.

**HENBANE.**—A lot of 6 cases *extract*, which have been offered on several occasions, sold, without reserve, at 10*d.* per lb., and 14 cases of henbane-leaves, also without reserve, also brought 10*d.* per lb.

**HONEY.**—The bulk of the Jamaica sold to-day was without reserve and proved to be remnants of shipments, for which 13*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per cwt. was paid, the quality being mostly pale to dark brown and in a more or less fermented and frothy condition. Good pale set Jamaica, in cases, brought from 21*s.* to 22*s.*, and palish thick, in barrels, sold at 18*s.* Ten cases of pale set Queensland realised 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Fifty-five cases of dark red liquid from New York sold at 19*s.* per cwt.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Slow of sale and quite 3*d.* per lb. easier for Rio. Three bales of Matto Grosso (Rio) brought 5*s.* per lb. for ordinary dull root to mixed red and for another lot of ten bales of fairly uniform quality (mostly fair bright natural) 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb. was wanted. A small sale of Cartagena was made at 4*s.* 11*d.* per lb.

**JALAP.**—A lot of five bales, containing 10.6 per cent. of resin, sold at 4½*d.* per lb. for small to bold partly heavy Vera Cruz tuber. This is the first occasion on which the analysis has been printed in the catalogues, and is probably the outcome of the many complaints which have arisen through the purchase of jalap which has afterwards proved of a low percentage of resin.

**KOLA.**—Three bags of bold dark West Indian brought 4½*d.* per lb.

**LIME-JUICE.**—Fair palish unworked Dominica, in hogs-heads, sold at 10*d.* per gal., subject to confirmation.

**LIME-JUICE (Concentrated).**—A hogshhead from Dominica was limited at 13*l.* 10*s.* per pipe.

**LIQUORICE-ROOT.**—Thirty bales of decorticated sold without reserve at 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Privately ordinary rough Persian is quoted 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and decorticated 9*s.* to 10*s.*

**MENTHOL.**—Previous to the auction the market was firmer for arrival, business having been done at from 6*s.* 5*d.* to 6*s.* 9*d.*, c.i.f., for Kobayashi for January-March shipment, and at the beginning of the week there were further buyers at these prices, sellers, however, quoting 7*s.* 3*d.*, c.i.f., for this position. In auction 13 cases of Kobayashi brand of fair white crystals sold at from 6*s.* 10*d.* to 6*s.* 11*d.* per lb., with 2 lots at 7*s.* 1*d.*; and for 10 cases of Yazawa brand, good bold but bluish crystals, 6*s.* 9*d.* was paid, 2 lots selling at 6*s.* 10*d.* These prices show a decline of about 6*d.* per lb.

**MYRRH.**—Although the article is very scarce there is little demand. Four bales of siftings were held in auction at 80*s.*, and for picked gum 2 cases were bought in at a nominal figure.

**NUX VOMICA.**—Steady. Good bright bold Madras seed was held at 11*s.*, and for 15 packages smaller ditto 10*s.* 6*d.* was paid.

**OIL, LEMONGRASS.**—An offer of 8½*d.* per oz. was refused for a parcel containing 79 to 80 per cent. citral, according to Parry's analysis; 8½*d.* was the lowest price.

**OIL, NEROLI.**—For 1 kilo., without reserve, 3*s.* 10*d.* per oz. was paid.

**OIL, PEPPERMINT.**—In auction 20 cases of Kobayashi brand Japanese dementholised oil sold without reserve at the all-round price of 4*s.* per lb., which is 3*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. cheaper than the price asked privately. Five cases of D. & O. brand were held at 14*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and for 30 cases of American HGH without reserve from 15*s.* 3*d.* to 15*s.* 9*d.* per lb. was paid, these prices showing a decline of 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* on those asked privately. Privately Wayne County oil is quoted at 14*s.* 6*d.* spot.

**ORANGE-PEEL.**—The large offerings met with no demand; 8*d.* to 9*d.* per lb. will buy fair to good bright thin Maltese strip. Dull strip sold at from 5½*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.

**POPPYHEADS.**—One hundred bags, which have been previously offered, sold, without reserve, at from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per thousand.

**RHATANY.**—Genuine Peruvian, but very chumpy was bought in at 3*d.* per lb.

**RHUBARB.**—Rather firmer. Small to bold flat High-dried, with three-quarters good pinky fracture, was held at 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. Five cases of medium round Canton with half pinky and half grey and dark fracture sold at 11*d.*, and for small flat with three-quarters fair colour 10½*d.* to 11*d.* per lb. was paid. Thirteen cases sold without reserve, including medium round Canton with three-quarters good pinky fracture at 1*s.* 1*d.* and medium to bold flat with half pinky and half grey and dark fracture at 11½*d.* to 1*s.* Two cases of medium bold flat Canton with three-quarters good pinky fracture sold at 11*d.* per lb. subject. Of new crop Shensi 5 cases sold at from 11½*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. for medium to bold round and flat, with three-quarters fair pinky fracture. A case of good Shensi trimming root sold at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Dull of sale. Grey Jamaica was not offered, and of Lima-Jamaica 11 bales sold at 9½*d.* to 10½*d.* per lb. for rough. Privately, Honduras is quoted 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*, and Mexican at 5*d.* per lb., c.i.f. Dull native sold at from 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per lb.

**SENNA.**—Tinnevally sold at unaltered prices, 1*d.* to 1½*d.* per lb. being paid for ordinary small specky leaf. From second-hands good greenish leaf is held at 3½*d.* per lb. Pods sold at 1½*d.* in auction, and privately business has been done at 2*d.*

**TAMARINDS.**—Fine bold dry from Barbados sold, without reserve, at 8*s.* 9*d.* to 9*s.* per cwt. in bond.

**TONKA-BEANS.**—Good frosted Para beans from Liverpool sold at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb., and 8*d.* was asked for ordinary, part foxy; fair can be had at 1*s.*

**TURMERIC.**—Privately sellers of Bengal on the spot ask 13*s.* Fair Cochin finger has been sold in quantity at 14*s.*, and good bright Madras finger at 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. In auction, 50 bags of good Madras finger sold at 15*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

**WAX, BEES'.**—Jamaica being in small supply sold at about 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. dearer rates, 7*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* being paid for several packages of good hard red to dark brown, and for pale brown to grey wax 7*l.* 5*s.* was paid. Madagascar dark to fair sound block sold at 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. and ordinary at 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, about 60 packages changing hands at these prices, which were firmer.

### American Drug-market.

*New York, February 7.*

Business is fair, though much hampered by the severe storms of the past week, which have made shipping very difficult. The market maintains a steady tone with few important fluctuations.

**ALOES.**—Recent arrivals of Curacao have all been taken up, and values are firm at 3½*c.* to 4*c.*

**BEESWAX** is more active, and with supplies diminishing quotations for pure yellow are firm at 30*c.* to 32*c.*

**BROMIDES.**—As a result of the export of large amounts of American bromides, the German syndicate has adopted retaliatory measures and announced a heavy cut in the prices of all varieties. The quotations, which are subject to a clause prohibiting re-exportation, are for potash 15*c.*, for soda 17*c.*, and for ammonia 22*c.*

**CASCARA** is quiet but steady at 7*c.* to 10*c.*

**CAMPHOR** is firmer with upward tendency at 80*c.*

**COD-LIVER OIL** is dull with poor demand, and quotations for prime Norwegian brands have declined \$1.00 per barrel.

**GOLDEN SEAL (HYDRASTIS)** is firmer with \$1.60 asked for spot goods.

**IPECAC.**—Rio is firmer at \$1.25. Some Johore root is finding its way into this market, and is being sold readily for Rio at current figures.

**JAPAN WAX** is slow of sale, and supplies are obtainable at 11*c.* to 11½*c.*

**LYCOPodium** is firmer with 90*c.* asked.

**MENTHOL** continues irregular, and while \$2.25 is quoted no sales have been made at this figure. The general quotation is \$2.40 and upward. Most of the goods on hand were purchased at considerably higher prices.

**PEPPERMINT-OIL.**—Holders in the West are anxious to realise, and quotations of \$3.25 could be shaded. HGH is offered at \$3.40.

**OPium** is firmer owing to adverse reports from Smyrna regarding the new crop. Quotations have advanced to \$2.90.

**QUININE** is without change, but demand shows a slight improvement.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Mexican is dull at 8½*c.* to 9*c.*

**SENEGA** is neglected, and quotations for Western of 64*c.* are nominal.

## Festivities.

"42."

THE brief title does not imply anything in connection with this office: it denotes the strength of the West Ham and District Chemists' Association, which on Thursday evening of last week paid a visit to the City of London, and to the old London Tavern in Fenchurch Street, where the first annual dinner was served.



Mr. J. H. MATTHEWS.

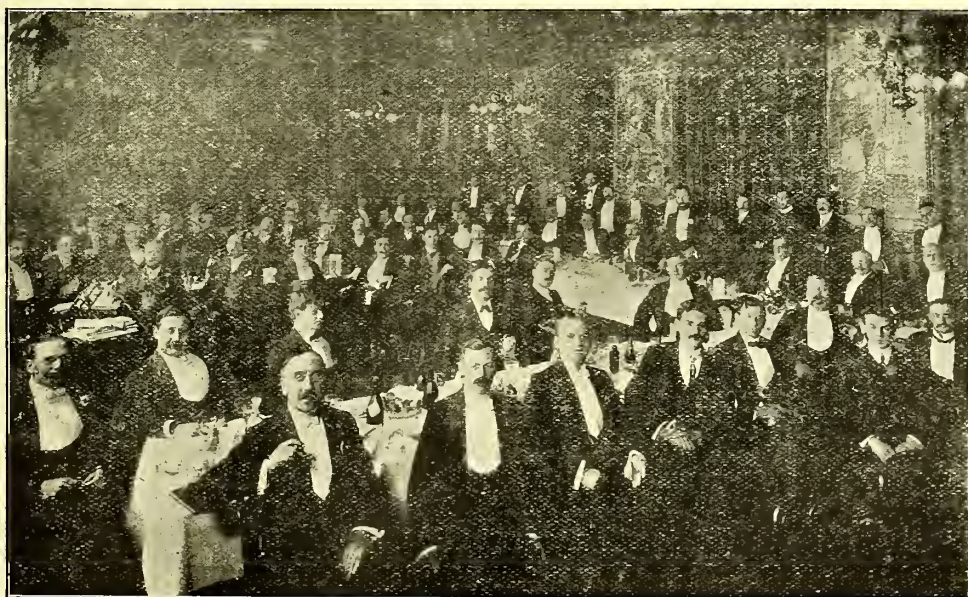
It was on this spot that Queen Elizabeth had a pork chop and green peas when she was released from the Tower of London. The cooking is still good. There were more than the forty-two West-hamites present, for some of the members brought friends with them, and friends of the Association also attended as visitors. Among the latter were Mr. Ernest Gray, M.A., M.P., Mr. Walter Hills, Mr. John C. Umney, Mr. T. R. Williams, Mr. A. H. Solomon, and Mr. Arthur Shirley. Others present were Messrs. Lynn, Ford, Butler, Field, Simpson, Harries, Cox, and Armstrong. Altogether sixty-four were present. Letters of regret were received from Messrs. Sydney Baiss, S. Jamieson, and Boyes. Mr. John H. Matthews, President of the Association, was in the chair, and the vice-chairmen were Messrs. Harold Mitchell, Potter, Forbes, and Gwinn (Secretary). The after-dinner speaking turned out to be unexpectedly excellent, so that the musical part of the programme suffered somewhat, and good though it was, nobody would have sacrificed much of the speaking for another song. Mr. Matthews, as an old Square man, did full justice to the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," which in an over-zealous moment had been placed after "The King" and before "The Houses of

Parliament"—a diversion which afterwards brought some pleasant chaff from the local member. Mr. Matthews's speech was appreciative and pleasant. It did not ignore the fact that the ear of a member of Parliament was at the speaker's right hand, and there were hearty "Hear! Hears!" from that quarter and the room generally when Mr. Matthews remarked that if the Legislature has found it necessary to restrict the trade in alcoholic liquors how much more necessary is it to keep a grip on the sale of poisons! This, too, gave him the opportunity of a compliment to Mr. Walter Hills for his work on the Poisons Committee (obviously not forgotten by those present). Mr. Hills in acknowledging showed his unbending loyalty to the Society which sprang from his pharmacy in Oxford Street, and whose progenitor was his business predecessor—Jacob Bell. His text was a quotation from George Eliot which he had found in a little book called "What makes a Friend?" It was this:

What do we live for if it is not to make life less difficult to each other?

That (to reduce Mr. Hills's praise of his subject into a sentence) has been done for chemists by the Pharmaceutical Society. Passing on to speak of the Pharmacy Bill and Clause 7 thereof, Mr. Hills explained what the changes imply, and appealed to Mr. Gray to support the Bill not only on account of Clause 7, but because the curriculum clause if enacted will help the examiners in so far as it will assure them of some of the history of the candidates. He then appealed to members of the Association to try to diminish the amount of dispensing done by medical men, by entering into friendly relations with them. Until pharmacists in this country get medical prescriptions to dispense, pharmacy, he said, cannot be altogether in a satisfactory condition, which sentiment was heartily applauded.

Mr. John C. Umney was entrusted with the toast of "The Houses of Parliament." He had been in diligent conversation all the evening with Mr. Gray, and if that gentleman needed any coaching after, his speech did not show it. Mr. Umney commenced by solemnly informing his hearers that there had been a burglary at the house of Mr. Lough, M.P., and a lot of jewels stolen. "Is the Pharmacy Bill among them?" queried Mr. Umney, who proceeded to describe how hard is the lot of the present-day chemist, and he was pleased to say that Mr. Gray had promised to give the Pharmacy Bill his careful attention, and if possible his support. One or two other things, said the speaker, require the attention of M.P.s. He instanced the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and untaxed alcohol for manufacturing purposes, saying as to the latter that he hoped the Committee



Mr. Matthews (with a white favour in his coat) is standing at the head table. To his right are Mr. Gray, M.P., and Mr. Umney; on his left Mr. Hills and Mr. MacEwan.

sitting may submit a report which will give Parliament the opportunity of legislating. Mr. Umney's speech was racy, and here and there touched up with a subtle wit which brightened up his audience, who at one stage seemed inclined to take matters too seriously.

Mr. Ernest Gray had an excellent reception when he rose, and after firing off his quips about the Pharmaceutical Society occupying the place on the toast-list usually reserved for the Imperial Forces, he spoke with deliberation regarding the Pharmacy Bill. Whenever, he said, a trade proposal is placed before Parliament, a critical attitude is at once assumed. Such a measure is never examined from the promoters' point of view, that being unnecessary, but from the other, and members of the House assume for the moment the position of adverse critics. "How will this Bill affect the public generally?" they ask. Mr. Gray believed that the Pharmacy Bill in the majority of its clauses would stand that criticism, and looking at its contents and their effect on the general community, the decision of the House would be: "It is good that the public shall be protected against dangerous commodities being placed in the hands of irresponsible people." Mr. Gray did not think that much importance had been attached to the circular sent last Session by Mr. Boot to M.P.s, seeing that the Bill is for the protection of the public. Personally he could not support every clause of the Bill, seeing that the draftsmen who had drawn it up were not so skilled as those employed in the great State Department, but he would be glad to put his name on the back of the Bill. (Applause.) It is right, he added, that every chemist's shop should be under the control of a qualified person, and that companies should not be able to open shops and put them in the control of persons not competent. The wonder is that the Bill had not passed long ago. He would not forget what Mr. Umney had told him openly and during the dinner. Mr. Gray then went on to speak about education work and the scheme of reform which the Board of Education has in hand so as to provide a uniform examination for all professional careers, which would be splendid for the pupils and would save teachers from frittering away their energies in preparing lads simultaneously for half-a-dozen examinations. Well as Mr. Gray spoke on pharmacy legislation, he reached a high level when he spoke on education—a circumstance due to the fact that he is a teacher. He was at one time President of the National Union of Teachers, and is still Secretary of its Educational Committee, and as a member of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education has worked hard to bring about the reform mentioned. His remarks on the subject were eagerly listened to, and when he resumed his seat there was not a West Ham vote in the place, Radical or Tory, not assured to him.

Three other toasts were given. Mr. Potter submitted the President's health (which Mr. Matthews acknowledged in a sentence). Mr. Forbes was entrusted with "The Association," and it was then we learnt that the Association at its first meeting had eight members, at the end of the first year thirty, and now (the second year) forty-two. Mr. Gwinn having beaten the President in brevity of acknowledgment, Mr. "Soper" toasted "The Visitors," on whose behalf Mr. MacEwan replied.

During the evening, at the suggestion of the President, a soup-plate was sent round on a silver salver, and when it came back to the chair there was 4*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* in it. This was for the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund, and it occurred to Mr. A. H. Solomon that half-a-guinea more would make a 5*l.* note of it: so he dropped in the balance. During the evening Messrs. Fradelle & Young, photographers, Regent Street, took a flashlight photograph of the company, which we reproduce.

### "Allenburys" C.C. Concert.

A BOHEMIAN CONCERT promoted by this Cricket Club was held at the Banqueting Hall of Frascati's Restaurant on Monday evening, February 13, and, judging from the number present and the hearty applause which greeted the items on the programme (printed in the firm's own works), it was a decided success. The Wandering Players gave a capital entertainment, and the other artistes were well received. Miss Hettie Hills rendered "Good-bye" with great pathos and feeling. More than a sparkle of light came from Miss Ruby Wilson's humorous songs, which were certainly to the taste of the youthful members

present, and other artistes contributed greatly to the general pleasure. Special mention should be made of Mr. Arthur Prince, who (by permission of Mr. Frank Glenister, of the London Pavilion) gave his wonderful ventriloquial talk with "Jim." It kept the hearers in a continual round of laughter. Mr. Maurice Garland gave very good sleight of hand tricks. These annual entertainments of the Cricket Club are growing in popularity, and a larger hall is really needed now. It was "a bit thick" on Monday evening, yet the stewards did wonders, and thanks are due to them for their unvarying courtesy.

### A Leeds Smoker.

MR. FRED REYNOLDS presided at the smoking-concert given by Reynolds & Branson's Cricket Club at the Grand Restaurant, Leeds, on Friday evening, February 10. There were 130 present, some medical men amongst them. The programme was good, and the printer's share of it showed a sketch of cricket in the time of William West, F.R.S. (1816), the founder of the business. In the course of the evening the toast of the Club was given by Mr. L. R. Brunton and responded to by the Captain. Mr. Stevenson proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was accorded with musical honours.

### Sheffield Chemists' Ball.

THE annual ball promoted by the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held at the Royal Victoria Hotel on February 9, and, as in past years, was a huge success. There were about 150 present, the guests including Mr. A. Exell and Mr. Fletcher (representing the Leeds Society), Mr. C. F. Carr, of Nottingham (an ex-Vice-President of the Society), Dr. E. H. Williams (Medical Superintendent of the City Fever Hospitals), Dr. J. H. Bellamy, and Dr. Mackinnon. From the scraps of conversation overheard as the dancers glided by one gathered that the dresses were as lovely, the floor as perfect, the music as delightful as ever, which is saying a good deal, and the whole of the arrangements reflected great credit on Mr. H. G. Williams, the Hon. Secretary, and the sub-Committee in charge. Messrs. H. Antcliffe and E. C. Exell acted as M.C.s, and the stewards present were Messrs. Percy Carr, R. D. Douglas, J. F. Eardley, A. Russell Fox, G. T. W. Newsholme, J. Gilbert Jackson, G. Squire, F. W. Whitworth, and H. G. Williams. The efforts of the Hon. Secretary for the enjoyment of those present were ably seconded by the President, ex-President, and Treasurer, who gave him every assistance in their power from their coign of vantage in the smoke-room. Supper was served in two rooms, Mr. A. Russell Fox, F.L.S. (President), presiding in one and Mr. H. Antcliffe (Senior Vice-President) in the other. Mr. Fox submitted three toasts—"The King," "Success to the Sheffield Chemists' Ball," and "The Ladies"—in the record time of three minutes; and Mr. Exell replied for the ladies in fifteen words, thus breaking another record.

### Aberdeen Chemists' Assistants' "At Home."

THIS annual function was held in the Bon-Accord Hotel on February 8. The gathering is always looked forward to eagerly, and again hopes were realised. The turnout was the largest and most representative for a number of years, over fifty couples taking part in the opening dance. In the course of the evening the company sat down to supper, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. A. Ness, who in his remarks complimented the committee. The Secretary replied. Mr. J. Smith then proposed "The King," which was loyally pledged. Mr. McCowan proposed "The Ladies," to which Mr. C. Henry, in a witty speech, replied. The "Drug-trade" was proposed by Mr. A. P. Wallace. The last toast of the evening was "Our Chairman," proposed by Mr. D. Hadden. The company then returned to the ballroom, where the dancing was kept up with much spirit until an early hour, the music being supplied by Miss C. Bremner and Mr. Hendry. Songs were rendered in the course of the evening by Miss Thomson, and Messrs. Henry, Mutch, and Manning. The M.C.s were Messrs. D. Hadden, A. Watson, and J. Smith. The arrangements were carried out by a committee consisting of Messrs. Hadden, Watson, Smith, Brown, McCowan, J. Ness, and A. Catto (Secretary).